The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, MONDAY, MAY 27, 1872—SIX PAGES. NUMBER 287.

Monday Morning, May 27, 1872.

Action in the matter of postal telegraph has been deferred until next session. It is stated, however, that the Hubbard scheme has been modified and put into a practical shape, so that when the question is brought before Congress but little time will be needed to discuss and pass the measure.

The authorities at Washington have piped and the New York *Times* dances, declaring that the Senate, by passing the resolution advising the signing of the supplemental article to the Treaty of Washington, has earned the thanks of the "mercantile community"—in which may be classed the *Times*. The *Herald*, on the other hand, stigmatizes the whole affair as the work of the two Administrations, not of the two peoples, and a national humiliation.

Valmaseda, the Captain General of Cuba, has issued a proclamation offering pardon to all insurgents who will lay down their arms before a certain day. The proclamation bears date May 25, and the days of grace are until May 30, so that it is quite probable that the insurgents in districts where daily mails are unknown may not surrender in time to save their throats. And if he does pardon them, will his action be indorsed in execution session by the volunteers?

Mr. Voorhees asks his friends, in the event of the Baltimore Convention indorsing the nomination of Mr. Greeley, to bury him in the sunshine, and inscribe on his tombstone: "He was true to his trust, and died in the faith." Nothing more touching or appropriate has appeared since that other eminent Western statesman, the Hon. Elijah Pogram, desired his friends to carve upon his monument: "He was a member of Congress, and active to his trust."

The Indians of the Pisias are agitated over the prospect of their hunting grounds being invaded by the iron horse,—a sort of horse which has no charms for them, since he can neither be lassoed nor stolen. It is their intention to attempt to prevent by force the building of the new Pacific lines. Herein, as usual, the red man displays his ignorance of current events. What well-informed savage having read of the recent proceedings in the Senate on the Washington Depot bill, would ever think of running muck against Tom Scott?

Of the Carlist bands in Spain might be said what Falstaff said of the camomile plant—the more they are trampled on the faster they grow. The alacrity with which the insurrection is telegraphically suppressed, by way of Madrid, is only equalled by the activity with which next day it spreads, by way of Paris. Nothing short of the capture of Don Carlos or the abdication of Amadeus will thrill us now, for "All disturbed on the Bay of Biscay" has become as wearisome as was, a few years ago, "All quiet on the Potomac."

M. Thiers, if a little late in drawing the avenging sword, cannot be accused of lack of industry in wielding it. Another trio of Communists have been put to death at Satory, with the usual accompaniment of bravado and *Vive la Commune!* Vessels loaded with criminals of lesser degree clear daily for Cayenne or New Caledonia. And still there are many thousands of persons yet to be shot or sent abroad, so many thousands, indeed, that, at the present rate of progress, the punishment of the participants in the red fool fury of the Seine, may be relegated to the Third Empire, whose judges and executioners will be less fastidious and more speedy.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections have discovered that some Senator gave his copy of the correspondence on the supplemental article to some correspondent, that the correspondence was published, and that this publication was a breach of privilege. All that now remains for them to do is to discover the offender and some means of punishing him. A suggestion to take a hint from the Jewish theocracy would, perhaps, meet with favor from those people who are in favor of recognizing God in the Constitution. Imitating Sam's memorable example, the President might set himself and the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, or Mr. Ames, on the one side, and the rest of the Senate on the other, and cast lots. The smaller body being indicated, there would then be a toss up between the President and Mr. Butler's son-in-law or the Senator from Pennsylvania.

Though Congress should adjourn on the day after to-morrow, the session is sure to be continued till Monday next, in order to dispose in one way or another of the Ku-Klux bill, and the Tax and Tariff bill. Both of these measures come up to-day, the former in the House, the latter in the Senate. The most zealous partisans of the act to extend the operations of the bill for the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* concede that its passage through the House, under a suspension of the rules, is impossible, but expect to save it by a party vote. In the not unlikely contingency of filibustering on the part of the Democrats, the defeat of the bill is almost assured. The prospects of the Tax [illegible] bill, too, are not bright. There is, at best, only a week wherein to debate it, pass it, return it to the House, and appoint a Conference Committee. There are indications that it will be loaded down with amendments so as to secure its defeat, such as that Mr. Sawyer, who proposes to tack on the Labor Commission bill. So that, possibly, the end of so much eloquence and so many amendments may be utter nothingness and stagnation.

ILLINOIS.

The Jacksonville Murder—Obituary.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., May 26.—John Douglass, who murdered Willis True at Jacksonville, in this county, on Thursday evening last, has been treated and committed to jail in this city. A Coroner's Jury who held an inquest over the remains of True, rendered a verdict that he came to his death by a blow on the head with a heavy hoe in the hands of John Douglass. His murderer, Judge Hodges, of the Morgan County Circuit Court, will have a special Grand Jury empanelled immediately to take cognizance of the case.

Ex Kate H. Demette, wife of Dr. W. H. Demette, President of the Illinois Methodist Female College, died this morning at half-past 11 o'clock a.m. of disease of the stomach. She had been ill but a few hours. The sudden death of this estimable and brilliant woman has cast a gloom over the entire community, and plunged a large circle of relatives and friends into the profoundest grief. The funeral of deceased will take place on Tuesday morning, the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock, from the Centenary Methodist Church.

Prize Fight Match Between Noted Rowing Men.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The sensation at Jerome Park, yesterday, was the news that on Friday last Jerome received a proposition from C. Wooley, of Cincinnati, to match Longfellow and Harry Bassett, two miles and a half, the day of the spring meeting at Jerome Park, the 30th of June. Jerome submitted the proposition to Colonel McDaniels, who stated that he had run Harry Bassett against Longfellow, two and a half miles, the last day of the spring meeting, for $20,000. Jerome was to telegraph Wooley's answer to Wooley. It is not known whose authority Wooley made the propositions, but in Cincinnati, while Harper, the owner of horse Longfellow, are chiefly located at Branch.

Signal Department Weather Prognostics.

CHICAGO, May 26.—The lowest barometer over Upper Michigan will probably move eastward into Canada, while local southerly winds will set in generally, and cloudy, possibly threatening weather over the lower lake region to-day. A rising barometer, northerly to westerly winds, and clear and clearing weather will follow on Monday, north and west of the Ohio Valley. Local rains, with partially cloudy weather, in the New England and Middle Atlantic States. Partly cloudy, but generally pleasant weather in the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf coasts and Ohio Valley. Dangerous winds are not anticipated except possibly for the upper Lakes to-night.

Aquatic—The Trigger.

YONKERS, May 26.—Ransom Parker, Jr., captain of the Atalanta boat club, says whether Lee Hasta four oars or lose in the race with the Nassau rowing club he will on that account not withdraw from the match, as for a race any two thousand dollar prize. Captain Bonardus and Paine, to take place at Fleetwood Park the 12th of June, for a side, each to shoot at one hundred single

WASHINGTON.

Speculation as to the Fate of the Ku-Klux Bill in the House.

The Postal Telegraph Bill to Go Over till the Next Session.

Abstracts of Recent Reports Made by the National Banks.

The Present Session to Be Extended to June 8.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE KU-KLUX BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26.—The fate of the Ku-Klux bill in the House remains in as much doubt as ever, but something decisive will probably be developed to-morrow. The passage, under a suspension of the rules, which requires a vote of two-thirds in its favor, is conceded on all hands to be out of the question. The friends of the bill believe, however, that they can command a majority if the proper means are used; but they understand the danger of a mistake, and are laying their plan of operations carefully and secretly. They have labored diligently with Mr. Shellabarger for a day or two to induce him to take the lead of their forces, but thus far without success. He doubts both the necessity and expediency of continuing the power to suspend the *habeas corpus*, and, party considerations aside, would undoubtedly oppose and vote against the bill. So many other Republicans, some of the most prominent in the House, stand in a similar position, that the advocates of the bill hesitate to risk their case. The plan of action is now understood to be to move to-morrow to go to the Speaker's table, with the view of bringing the bill before the House for consideration, a motion which few or no Republicans care to oppose. A majority report will reach the bill, provided the Democrats make no factious opposition, upon which the friends of the bill will demand of their party associates further support on the ground that they have a majority, and can pass the bill if they choose. If the Republican opponents of the bill yield to this argument, the Democrats will begin filibustering, and a square vote on the bill will never be reached. The friends of the bill will show more wisdom, as well as honesty, if they will make the first vote a fair test by moving to take up the bill and pass it, which will give a chance for a decisive vote, and one expressing the judgment of the House.

TAX AND TARIFF BILL.

The Senate takes up the Tariff bill at noon to-morrow, and will act upon it as promptly and as rapidly as possible. It is hoped that it will not occupy more than a day or two, since it has yet to be returned to the House, and then submitted to a Conference Committee, all within a week, or fall entirely.

LABOR COMMISSION BILL.

Senator Sawyer yesterday gave notice of his intention to offer the Labor Commission bill as an amendment, which is an indication of the policy which the opponents of the bill may adopt to kill it, loading it down until it breaks to pieces. Among the important changes by the Finance Committee in the House bill, not heretofore noticed, is that restoring the minimum penalties in the liquor section, all of which were stricken out in the House bill, thus putting it in the power of the Judges to impose only nominal punishment for any violations of the law. The free list of the Senate bill is entirely different from those in both the House bill and previous Senate Tariff bill. Among the important articles dropped from the list which passed the House are jute, lime, lard, quinine, tallow, tar and pitch, emery ore, potash, and quicksilver.

THE HUBBARD TELEGRAPH BILL.

The friends of the Hubbard Postal Telegraph bill concede that it has no prospect of passing either House this session, and will make no further active efforts for that end. They intend, however, to resume operations early next winter, and claim to be greatly encouraged to expect final success. The bill has received many important modifications during this session, and is in a much more satisfactory and practicable condition than ever before.

ELECTION CASE POSTPONED.

The House Committee on Elections has postponed until the next session the decision of the Bowen-De Large case, from South Carolina, in which the time has already been twice extended. De Large has lately sent in a large amount of additional evidence, which Bowen says amounts to nothing. The Senate will probably ask the House, to-morrow, to extend the session until Monday, June 3, which the House will do readily. As matters now stand, both houses have agreed to adjourn on Wednesday, but the understanding is general that the session will be extended. The Tariff and the omnibus Appropriation bills are all remaining, which are absolutely necessary to pass, though the votes on the Ku-Klux and Civil Rights bills are deemed very desirable.

THE MORMON QUESTION.

There was a very excited session of the House Judiciary Committee on Saturday on the Mormon question, during which Messrs Bingham and Butler indulged in epithets and imputations toward each other more common among rowdies and loafers than in the Committee rooms of the United States Congress. The Mormon question was disposed of, so far as this session is concerned, by the adoption of a motion by Mr. Potter to recede from the decision at a previous meeting to report the bill of Mr. Voorhees regarding the Mormons. There seemed to be some doubt in the Committee as to the agreement to report the bill, and the ill-tempered language of the two members of the Committee arose. he vote on the motion to recede was five to four, Messrs. Butler, Peters, Wilson, Eldridge, and Potter in the affirmative, and the negative were Bingham, Voorhees, Goodridge, and Murcer.

FOREIGN'S CASE.

The Sub-Committee, now investigating the charges against Senator Pomeroy in connection with his election to the Senate, will report early during the present week. They will ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and report that the charges have not been sustained.

CALDWELL'S CASE.

The case of Senator Caldwell will not receive further action during the present session, but it is the intention of the Committee to sit during the recess, and be ready to report the results of the inquiry early next December.

THE BUELL RECORDS.

Colonel Leet, who was at one time in charge of the files in the War Department, was examined yesterday before the House Military Committee with reference to his knowledge of the Buell records and their disappearance from the Department. Colonel Leet says that his examination lasted only ten minutes, and that he testified to absolute ignorance upon the whole subject; that he never saw the records; that they were never in his possession, and that he has no knowledge of their whereabouts.

FINANCIAL.

It is reported to-night that Assistant Secretary Richardson, some time during the present summer, will return to England to resume the placing of the remaining three hundred millions of the 5 per cent loan, and that the negotiation will not be continued through a syndicate, but the bonds will be placed regularly on the market through the leading houses of foreign countries and that Mr. Richardson will have general charge or agency of the whole. It is thought by the highest officials that the present is an auspicious time to resume negotiations.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE RIVER REPORTS.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The statement made some days since in a portion of the Western press that the river reports of the Signal Bureau were to be discontinued after the 1st of June, is incorrect. Instead of being discontinued they are to be materially improved from that date, so as to render them of even greater value to the river interests than at present.

Abstracts of the reports made to the Comptroller of the Currency showing the condition of the 1,852 National Banks at the close of business on the 19th of April, contain the following principal items:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,141,499,200
United States bonds	366,679,550
Due from re-deeming and reserve agents	62,056,519
Due from banks and bankers	41,389,511
Checks and other cash items	12,113,704
Exchanges for clearing house	29,812,102
Bills of banks	13,491,188
Specie	24,521,325
Legal tender notes	64,000,000
Clearing house certificates	11,670,000
Three per cents	4,510,000
LIABILITIES.	
Capital	$667,224,218
Profits	139,251,482
Bank notes outstanding	330,987,009
Deposits, individual	820,547,734
United States deposits	10,716,979
Due to banks	146,732,187

THE TAX AND TARIFF BILL.

In the Tariff and Tax bill reported to the Senate the Committee place the duty on arrals or crude tartar, and chlorate of potash at 3 cents a pound; sulphate of quinine at 35 per cent ad valorem; soda ash $2 00 per ton; tin plates or iron galvanized, to consist with any metal, by electrical batteries, at 2 cents per pound. Tax remains as under the present law on screws, cutlery, cutlers on wood screws and moleskins made from sandstone by process.

THE PROLEY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Senate having concluded its interrogation of its members regarding the preventing of their copies of secret correspondence and proposed supplementary article from reaching outside parties, it may now prosecute the investigation concerning the publication of the document with a view to its public action in the premises.

SUNDRY CIVIL EXPENSES.

The bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses contains a proviso that no compensation shall be paid as commission on any labor or material furnished to the United States, and all materials for buildings and repairs of buildings shall, after advertisement, be purchased where the same may be needed, whenever practicable; and also that no part of the money appropriated for erecting buildings shall be expended except on contracts duly entered into in pursuance of advertising for proposals for work and materials, and which contracts shall be let to the lowest bidder, who shall give bonds for the performance of said contract or contracts, but this provision shall not apply to public buildings under control of the Treasury Department.

THE UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

has organized by electing Wilson G. Beckwith, of Michigan, for President, with a Vice President from each State; Frederick Smyth, of New Hampshire, Secretary, and Wm. King, New York, R. A. Farmar, Nebraska, J. S. Calder, Pennsylvania, and John Wentworth, of Illinois, now constitute the Executive Committee, with Marshall P. Wilder, of Massachusetts, Josiah Trigham, of Maryland, and Frederick Watts, of Pennsylvania, as Committee to invite State agricultural societies to send delegates to the next annual meeting in January.

CONSUL RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized Oscar Oldberg, Vice Consul of Sweden and Norway, at Memphis, Tenn.

FRIENDLY MESSAGE.

Mr. J. P. O'sullivan, who has just returned from a brief visit to Central America, had an interview with President Grant yesterday, and delivered a verbal friendly message from General Guardia, President of Costa Rica who contemplates visiting the United States in August next.

THE PROTOCOL.

The Administration in Defence of Its Action—Character of the Senate Debate—Newspaper Opinions.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—What has been known as the supplemental article to the Washington Treaty was disposed of last night, so far as the preliminary action of the Senate is concerned. The article was somewhat amended, but not sufficiently to impair its usefulness to England, and was at 9 o'clock adopted by a very large vote, the figures from the most trustworthy sources being 41 for to 9 against the document, which is not regarded, either by the Administration or the Senate, as a treaty, but merely as a request on the part of the President for an opinion by the Senate as to the propriety of making a treaty whose principles shall be that no claims for indirect damages shall be presented by the United States to the Geneva Arbitration. It was to say last by telegraph by Secretary Fish to Minister Schenck, and a copy also placed in the hands of Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister, who has probably telegraphed it to his own Government. It is expected that it will be laid before Parliament at its meeting to-morrow. This document, concurred in by the Senate, will form the basis of a new treaty, and probably Mr. Thornton will at once be given authority by telegraph on behalf of his Government to sign the formal paper with Mr. Fish, Representatives from those Governments not being necessary, in the opinion of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, that this latter document be transmitted to the Senate for ratification by a two-thirds vote. Some of the Senators say that it may be finally disposed of this week, but none of the Committee so believe, and consider that the treaty must be considered by the two Governments, that it must be prepared with care, and the important subject of interest forward to Indirect claims, haste, to say nothing of the debate it is likely to provoke in the Senate when again presented, and that a week is the shortest time in which all this can be done. The adjournment is postponed until June 3, there is little prospect that the business will be disposed of at the present session. It may be, however, be expected that the President will issue a proclamation before the close of the present week, convening an extra session of the next Congress from the 3d of June, or soon after, for the purpose of considering the treaty in question. Sumner, Schurz, Corbett, Kelly, Pomeroy, Buckalew, Morton, Patterson, and Tipton are supposed to have voted against the treaty.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The indorsement by the Senate of the additional article of the Treaty of Washington, which was adopted by the strong majority of 41 to 9, is regarded as a practical settlement of the account with England. Prosecuted by the humiliation of one of the parties can never be productive of good, and this course has been maintained by writing from the Americans a discreet and generous, a result brought about by curious lobby pressure. The settlement is between two administrations, not between nations, and it is further known that the United States was for some time under these circumstances, disposed to [illegible] the responsibility of the Treaty of Washington, if Great Britain, our Government's failure on its right to present these claims, insisting that it [illegible] to the Senate, in order that the principle involved might be settled, and not expecting to [illegible] with the view of bringing the matter before the Senate. Now, however, may yet reject the amended article, for our surrender must be unconditional, and the matter will be left in statu quo.

A special from Washington to the *Times*, in relation to the additional article to the Treaty, says: The article agreed to by the Senate is substantially as amended and rejected by the Committee on Foreign Relations. One of the principal amendments is the change of the language covering the agreement with reference to indirect claims for the future, so as to include all indirect and incidental claims. In the main, as proposed by Great Britain, the words 'such claims' were used. A strict interpretation would have confined the agreement of the parties to the specified claims growing out of the present controversy; therefore it is provided that the rule shall cover in broader terms that all indirect or incidental claims shall be presented by the one nation against the other for failure to observe neutrality. The vote was almost a partisan. The Democrats divided about evenly, Thurman declining to vote. Schurz voted aye; Sumner and Edmunds voted nay; Howe and Carpenter, who were absent, would have voted against it. Trumbull did not vote at all.

POLITICAL.

Voorhees Gets Another Volley from His Democratic Friends.

Rapid Growth of Liberal Republicanism at the South.

The Bourbon Democrats in Congress Give Up the Fight.

Growth of Liberal Republicanism at the South—The Bourbon Democratic Clique in Congress Throw Up the Sponge.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—A prominent Liberal Republican Senator said to your correspondent to-day, that the most auspicious sign of the times was the interest which the South was once more taking in national politics. He said that four years more of the same policy which had obtained under Grant's Administration toward that section would destroy whatever American feeling is now to be found there, and would build up a class of discontented States, which would be exceedingly dangerous in case of foreign complications. Among the most important advantages to come out of the present campaign, he thought, were those which would entirely abolish the old war issue, and give to the country broader questions in which the South could take fraternal interest.

Private advice, from a well-time politician in Iowa, says the Democratic Convention of that State, which will meet on the 11th of June next, will positively indorse the Cincinnati nominations, and will send Greeley delegates to Baltimore.

Ex-Governor Randolph, of New Jersey, has made several journeys to Richmond lately, the object of his mission is understood to be the manipulation of the anti-Greeley delegation to Baltimore, of which there is not the slightest chance of success.

Frank Blair does not hesitate to deny that he had anything to do with Greeley's nomination at Cincinnati, or that he was a party to any intrigue to secure it. What he says is true. He says it was Greeley's popularity that nominated him, and that same thing will elect him.

Advices from Florida represent that at a caucus of Conservative members of the Legislature, the subject of the Cincinnati nomination was discussed, and the unanimous judgment of the members present was for acquiescence in these nominations.

Ex-Governor Alcorn and present Senator from Mississippi, elected as a Republican, will take the stump for Greeley, as will also Governor Powers, Mr. Kennedy, a member of the State Senate, Representative Morphis, also a member of Congress elect from the same State, and a Republican, is an enthusiastic supporter of Greeley.

It is understood that Senator Schurz has a radical anti-slavery speech prepared on behalf of the Cincinnati nominees, which he expects to deliver during the present week, although at what point is not stated, as his invitations to this end are so extremely numerous.

The Bourbon Democratic clique in Congress, who opposed the Cincinnati nominees so violently at the beginning, and thought they were able to thwart the popular feeling in their organization in this direction, has substantially thrown up the sponge and, with the single exception of Voorhees, that is not one but either accepts or will for Greeley, or else that they will support him in case he is indorsed by the Baltimore Convention. General John B. Gordon, of Georgia, expresses the opinion that that State will send a unanimous Greeley delegation to the Baltimore Convention. He says although some of the leaders are opposed to Greeley, these are as dead as all the war issues in the empire of the South.

Senator Wilson figures that, of these 752 delegates to Philadelphia, 180 already are either instructed for or pledged to him, while Colfax has but 120. Four hundred and twenty delegates had no instructions, which, he expects, will first give a complimentary vote to citizens of their respective States, and then unite either on himself or Wilson, of Iowa. Fifty of the delegates not instructed are colored, who are unanimously counted for Senator Wilson.

The New York Press on Voorhees' Latest Speech.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The *Times* lauds Voorhees' speech. All the Democratic papers but the *World* denounce it. The Sunday *Mercury*, strongly Bourbon in its tendencies, says: "Dan. W. Voorhees, the paid ally of Radicalism, delivered himself last night of a whole bagful of sophomorical badinage for which not he either has or will be paid. We heartily commiserate the good people of Terre Haute in Indiana, if they seem to have been compelled to listen to Dan's subsidized oratory under the embarrassing circumstances which now surround him. From the time that he appeared in the Virginia district to defend one of John Brown's agents, and failed in saving him from the gallows, to the present moment, Voorhees' eloquence has been something of the slunderbuss order. It hits backwards oftenest and hurts himself the most. All that Voorhees can do to save the price to be paid for his disorganizing course, and be that never so little, it will be too much for what he is worth."

Large Meeting of German Liberal Republicans at Nashville—Voorhees Gets Another Shot from His Democratic Friends.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 26.—The Germans of Nashville held a meeting last night, C. C. Gleis presiding, and O. E. Albert and August Nickle secretaries. Speeches were made in favor of Greeley and Brown, and the Liberal Republican Greeley movement, by J. E. Jeup, editor of the [illegible] General Trauernicht, A. Hitchcock, [illegible] Memphis, and others. Resolutions were adopted renouncing all [illegible] party alliances, and assuming a position of neutrality until a new party may be formed, based upon honest principles and true Democracy; indorsing the platform of the Cincinnati Convention; and denying their votes to any party upon the passage of the Gooding amendment. Convention; expressing confidence in the success of Greeley during the Franco German war; declaring that they will heretofore support no man for office of any kind merely because he is a party candidate, but will vote for the best man for the office, in consideration, demand for the Democratic party, and thought they were able to [illegible] the opposition, and to [illegible] the power in their organization in this direction, has substantially thrown up the sponge and, with the single exception of Voorhees, that is not one but either accepts or will for Greeley, or else that they will support him in case he is indorsed by the Baltimore Convention. General John B. Gordon, of Georgia, expresses the opinion that that State will send a unanimous Greeley delegation to the Baltimore Convention. He says although some of the leaders are opposed to Greeley, these are as dead as all the war issues in the empire of the South.

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Call for a Free-Traders' Meeting in New York City.

NEW YORK, May 26.—A call will appear in to-morrow's papers for a meeting of Free-Traders at Steinway Hall, this city, on the 26th inst., at which W. C. Bryant will preside, and addresses be delivered by David A. Wells, Edward Atkinson, and others. The call recites that the reformatory spirit manifested in the platform of tariff reform to the Congressional Districts Convention, is an evasion of the issue, and has absolved the Free Traders from any obligation to support the nominees in the Convention. It leaves them at liberty to support such tickets as they may select, directly to an organization for the accomplishment of Tariff Reform in the coming Presidential election.

Senator Wilson and the Vice Presidency.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—A delegation of the Labor Reform Association arrived here yesterday and called on Senator Wilson, and informed him that they had come to send to the Philadelphia Convention a strong appeal in his behalf for the Vice Presidency on the ticket with Grant.

Congressional Candidate in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, May 26.—Robert L. Caruthers, Jr., announces himself a candidate for Congress from this District, on the Cincinnati platform, and unconditionally for Greeley, subject to the decision of the ballot-box only.

Attitude of the Utah Democracy.

SALT LAKE, May 24.—The liveliest interest is manifested in the approaching Democratic Convention for the election of delegates to the Convention at Baltimore. Just now, appearances indicate that they will oppose the indorsement of Greeley.

Congressional Nomination.

FRANKLIN, Va., May 26.—At the Republican Convention of the First District of North Carolina, held at Plymouth, N. C., on May 23, C. E. Cobb was renominated for Congress.

Miscellaneous.

PITTSBURGH, May 26.—The Republican primary elections were held yesterday. General Negley has no opposition for Congress, and it is probable that John H. Hare will be nominated for Sheriff.

OHIO.

Railroad Aid Voted Under the New Law.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIMA, O., May 26.—An election was held here yesterday under the Bossel law, to vote aid to the Lake Erie & Louisville and Lima, Lafayette & Mississippi Railroads. The amount, $150,000, voted for to be divided equally between the two roads. In this city and township the vote was 1,200 for the railroads to 2 votes against them. In Bluffton and Richland Townships, this county, for the Lake Erie & Louisville Road, 900 for, and 32 against. There are no reports yet received from the other towns and townships, but there is no doubt that they are nearly unanimous. This is the first election in the State under the new law. Presidents Ransom, of the Lake Erie & Louisville Road, and Rawson, of the Lake Erie & Western, were present, for the grading, bridging &c., of this line between Findlay, Ohio, and St. Marys. Active work will begin on this line on or before the 10th of June, and will be pushed to completion between these points by the middle of September.

[Murder and Suicide—Murder Trials.

CINCINNATI, May 26.—Robert Fuller, a farmer living within five miles of Troy, Ohio, yesterday called his wife out of the house and shot her in the breast with a revolver, inflicting a wound believed to be fatal. He then shot himself dead instantly.

The jury at Brookville, Indiana, yesterday brought in a verdict against Mat. Donald Chasck, on trial for the murder of Harmon, his own father-in-law, of imprisonment in the Penitentiary for life. Chasck has been twice sentenced to hang and a new trial was granted in each case. An attempt will now be made to obtain another trial.

COLUMBUS, O., May 26.—During the trial of the Garner murder case, on Saturday, a number of witnesses testified to seeing a man with sandy whiskers and blue overcoat at Rusk's corner. The handle of a pistol was observed to protrude from his overcoat pocket. Afterward saw the same man conceal himself west of a butcher's wagon, driven by Garner. James Rusk testified that on the day of the murder he saw Barclay on Garner's wagon, in front of the bank, where Garner had gone to cash a check for $60, he (Rusk) had given him. Rusk visited Garner the day after he was struck. And Garner had told him John Barclay was the man who had done the deed. The police officers had heard Garner tell Rusk that Barclay was the man who had struck him. The testimony of the physicians is adverse and fatal, and that he understood that he told Rusk he did not know who struck him. The testimony of the physicians is in direct conflict with that of the three witnesses who preceded him on this point.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, May 26.—Props Vanderbilt, Philadelphia, May Flower, Prindle & T. Graves, Brig Powhattan. Schrs Middlesex; Atmosphere, Maulf, Harriet Rose, Annie Sherwood, G. D. Russell, Carlingford, Abira Comstock.

PASSED DOWN—Props Missouri, Champlain, Alaska, Bark Joseph Masten, Brig Monitor.

WIND—Southwest.

ANOTHER WALL STREET DEFALCATION.

A Stock-Broker Absconds with Thirty-eight Thousand Dollars.

From the New York Tribune, May 27.

Wall street has been again agitated by the operations of a bold and successful defaulter. On Tuesday last Edward R. McIlvaine, of the firm of E. P. Selmser & Co., stock brokers, of No. 11 Broad street, suddenly disappeared from his accustomed haunts with about $38,000 in checks, coin, and securities, belonging to his partner and a number of brokers with whom the firm had had transactions. It was the afternoon of that day McIlvaine, on behalf of the firm of Selmser & Co., received several hundred shares of stock, and some other securities, for which he gave the firm check on the Bank of the Republic. These securities McIlvaine immediately delivered to several stock brokers to whom they had been sold, receiving their checks on their respective banks. He then went to the banking house of Martin & Runyon, No. 40 Wall street, and purchased $8,000 in gold, alleging that he wanted it for a customer, and tendering in payment a check drawn by Cammann & Co., which he had just received for stocks he had delivered to them. Hurriedly snatching up the gold, he also took another package of coin amounting to $1,000 which Martin & Runyon had intended for another customer, and left the office. One of the clerks discovering the loss almost instantly, and supposed it to be an error, sent to McIlvaine's office for the purpose of correcting it, and obtaining the $1,000. McIlvaine, however, had not returned, and his cashier knew nothing of the transaction. In the meantime the persons to whom McIlvaine had given checks for stocks delivered to him, had gone to the Bank of the Republic to have them certified, and were informed that Selmser & Co. had overdrawn their account several thousand dollars, and the checks could not be honored. The holders returned to see McIlvaine, but he was not to be found. Doubts as to his integrity finally gave way to the certainty that he had absconded, and measures were immediately taken to capture him, but thus far without effect.

McIlvaine had been in business in Wall street, for several years, and had borne a fair reputation. For some time past he has been a heavy and losing speculator, and took this method to reimburse himself for the money he had lost. After he had obtained the checks and gold he immediately went to his home in Grand avenue, Brooklyn, and bade adieu to his wife and son, the latter about 15 years of age. One of Captain Sampson's Wall street detectives, who went to see Mrs. McIlvaine, describes her as a ladylike woman, who admitted that she knew of her husband's operations, but would give no information as to his whereabouts, alleging that the matter was under settlement, and that her husband would return in a few days.

At the time of McIlvaine's departure, he took with him, among other valuables, certified checks of Vernam & Hay for $5,100, and of G. B. Ainsley for $2,000, together with two lots of gold, of $8,000 and $16,000, respectively. The checks have been stopped at the banks, and their negotiation prohibited. E. P. Selmser, the senior member of the firm, has been ill and absent from New York, thus giving McIlvaine full sway. On receipt of the intelligence of McIlvaine's defalcation, he came to the city, and was at the request of the New York Stock Exchange the following notice:

NEW YORK, May 22.

Please notify the Board that all parties having contracts with this house, will please close out the same at the present market rates, publicly or privately, at their own option, and send me a report of the purchases or sales.

E. P. SELMSER.

Mr. Selmser professes ignorance of McIlvaine's operations, and has the sympathy of many in the street.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

LEWIS MOSS,
Late with STANTON & CO.,
IMPORTER,
475 Wabash-av.
Exclusively Genuine HAVANA SEGARS of own Importation.
JUST RECEIVED, the first lot of my new SPECIALTY.
FROU FROU
INFANTES,
Copyright secured.
Round, - Price, $55 per 1,000
Pressed, - " 60 " "
The Frou Frou brand is exclusively my own, made expressly for me by one of the best manufacturers in Havana. They are medium size, made of the best Vuelta Abajo Tobacco, and all warranted to smoke freely.
A FRESH LOT OF
VILLAR Y VILLAR
CULEBRAS "TWISTED"
JUST RECEIVED.
Always on hand, and always fresh:

Murias,	Legitimidad,	Meridiana,	
Rosa,	Henry Clay,	Upmann,	
Esposita,	Calcanos,	Salgnedad,	
Regalia,	Intimidad,	Partagas,	
Reopolon,	Figaro,	Fumer,	
Marquez,	Flor de Los Ano,	Morales,	
Villar y Villar,	Carolina,		

And other favorite brands.
DEALERS, CIGARS DEALERS, and the TRADE IN GENERAL, and CONSUMERS will find the largest and best selected stock in the West, at prices as low as any other house in the United States.
GENUINE MANILA AND HONRADEZ CIGARETTES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Have just received the first lot of GENUINE HAVANA
La Honradez Smoking Tobacco,
THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.
Orders by mail promptly filled, C. O. D.
Send for Price Lists.
LEWIS MOSS,
475 WABASH-AV.

JEWELRY.

NEW GOODS.
American and Fine Imported Watches, Diamonds, French Clocks, Bronzes, &c.
We have a very large assortment of Silver Plated Ware, of new patterns and the best quality.
N. MATSON & CO.,
481 Wabash-av.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.
KRAMER BROTHERS
(Successors to F. M. STINE, KRAMER & CO.),
Have removed to their new, spacious, and elegant Lofts,
Nos. 264 & 266 Madison-st.,
Corner of Market street.
Diagonally opposite Messrs. Field, Leiter & Co.
We are now opening one of the largest and best-assorted stocks of
NOTIONS, HOSIERY, WHITE GOODS, &c.,
Which we offer to the Trade at popular prices, and to which we invite the attention of close buyers in the city and throughout the Northwest.
Chicago, May 22, 1872.

REMOVAL.
BANKING HOUSE OF LAZARUS SILVERMAN,
166 and 168 Lasalle-st.
I have removed my Bank to the splendid rooms, Nos. 164 and 168 Lasalle-st. (Bryant's Block), where I shall be glad to see and entertain old friends, for my own interest.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights!
Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T. Special communication this (Monday) evening, at 7 o'clock. Work on the Order.
By order of the E. C.
JOHN WHITLEY, Recorder.

BUSINES

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RATIFICATION OF THE SUPPLEMENTAL TREATY

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The Senate, after a nine hours' session, to-night reached a final vote on the supplemental treaty, and ratified it by a vote precisely the same as that of the original treaty. The action, as finally decided by Mid Chairville, was immaterially modified.

[Telegraphed to Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The Senate, at 5 o'clock this evening, after a continuous executive session of more than nine hours, by the requisite two-thirds vote, advised the President to negotiate an additional article to the Treaty of Washington, to be based recently proposed by the British Government, though in a form somewhat different from it, but not altered in principle, the amendment being designed to secure a reciprocity of obligation on the part of both Governments without detriment to either, and without placing the United States in the attitude of receding from their position, as if in compliance with the requirement of the British Government. The action of the Senate, to-night, is kept more than ordinarily confidential, as if Senators had been placed under additional obligations of secrecy; but there is no reason whatever to doubt the truth of the foregoing statement.

The President and Secretary Fish were to-night officially advised of the action of the Senate, and a telegram was sent by the latter to Minister Schenck, acquainting him with the facts for the information of the British Government. It is expected that the supplemental treaty will be received here from London, when the Senate will ratify the additional article to the treaty.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: Benjamin F. Smith, Register of the Land Office, at Beloit, Kansas; Wm. H. Kelley, Executive Clerk, and Public Moneys at Jackson, Miss.; Frank Wolcott, United States Marshal for Wyoming Territory; Isaac L. Peck, Postmaster, at Galena.

NOMINATION.

The President has nominated to the Senate Robert H Milroy, of Indiana, as Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Washington Territory.

THE TARIFF AND TAX BILL.

has been received in the Senate. The Committee on Finance propose that the act shall take effect on July 1 next, instead of January 1, 1873, and add on all coal or culm, or such as will pass through a five eighths inch screed, 40 cents per ton or 75 bushels, 30 to the bushel. The Committee add the octave clause as number 2, and provide on cabinet-ware and house furniture, finished, 35 per cent ad valorem; fruit, shade trees or ornamental trees, plants, bulbs and flower seeds, not otherwise provided for, 20 per cent ad valorem; on garden seeds, 20 per cent ad valorem; on seed buckwheat, 15 cents per pound; on cocoa, 2 cents per pound. The Committee strike from the section reducing duties 10 per cent the present tariff on iron, steel, and all manufactures of iron of which iron is the component part or chief value, and insert in the following: On all iron and steel, and of all manufactures of iron and steel of which such metals, or either of them, shall be a component part or chief value, excepting cotton machinery. The Committee place, all paper and manufacturers of paper, including books and other printed matter not specially provided for, under the ten per cent reductions, striking out what the House provides on the subject. They include in the same section, earthenware, glass and glassware, unwrought pipe, clay, bricks and fluters' earths. The Committee provide that there shall be hereafter collected and paid on merchandise of the growth, produce or manufacture of the countries east of the Cape of Good Hope, except raw cotton and raw silk, when imported from places west of the Cape of Good Hope, and not direct, seven per cent ad valorem in addition to the duties imposed on any such articles when imported directly from the places of their production by the United States. The section

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 25.

Money continues very easy in this market for short time paper, but the anticipation of some increase in the demand for cash funds as soon as lumber gets down to prices where dealers will feel justified in stocking up their yards, and also in connection with the increased movement of grain from the country, which usually begins about this time in the spring, when farmers have got through planting, prevents the banks from taking long dated paper.

Speculators, who are endeavoring to keep up the price of grain, have recently shipped out considerable of what they were holding here. This, together with some increase of legitimate shipments on orders, has made a better supply of New York exchange, and, to-day, the price declined to 25c per $1,000 premium for sales between banks.

Money seems to be accumulating in New York, and the statement of the New York banks this evening shows an improvement in their condition by a decrease of loans, an increase of deposits, and an increase of specie and legal tenders, the net result of which is that their condition is about $2,000,000 easier than on this day of last week. The increase of money, however, seems to have no effect upon stocks, and the whole list is lower than at any time during the last two weeks.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week ending May 25, were as follows:

Monday	$3,001,634 05
Tuesday	2,719,087 23
Wednesday	2,832,006 84
Thursday	2,739,848 81
Friday	2,581,893 81
Saturday	2,717,337 01
Total	$16,591,507 76
Last week	19,352,746 11

The following quotations for local stocks are furnished by Hammond & Watson:

Banks.	Bid.	Asked.
First National	133	
Fifth National	131½	
Commercial National	130	140
Merchants' National	160	175
Corn Exchange National	168	170
National Bank of Illinois	168	
Cook County National	168	
Insurance.		
Traders'	102½	105
Miscellaneous.		
West Division Railway	165	
Chicago City Railway	152½	
North Division Railway	90	
Pullman Palace Car	115	120
Elgin Watch Co.	103	
Chamber of Commerce	95	100
Sales.		
$10,000 West Division Railway		179½
$8,500 Chicago City Railway		152½
$5,000 Corn Exchange National		110

The Duluth Savings Bank—J. C. Hunter, President, and R. H. Morford, Cashier—has been started at Duluth, Minnesota, to do a general banking and exchange business; capital, $100,000.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, bankers, furnish quotations for Government bonds and local securities, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	118¾	119¼
5-20s of '62	113¼	113¾
5-20s of '64	113¼	113¾
5-20s of '65	114¼	114¾
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	116¼	116¾
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	116¾	116¾
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	111¾	
10-40s		
United States new 5 per cents	116¼	116¾
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s		100 and int.
Illinois County and Town 10s		95@98
Chicago City 7s		100 and int.
Cook County 7s		100 and int.
Gold exchange		113¾
Sterling exchange (large drafts)	109@110	
Gold and gold coupons	113¼	113¾

LATEST.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Money was steady at 5@6 per cent.

Gold was dull at 113½@113¾. Loans were from 2 to 6 per cent for carrying.

The clearings were $37,000,000. Exports to-day, $1,659,000; exports for the week, $4,378,000.

Governments were strong and higher.

State bonds were dull.

The bank statement is favorable. The loans have decreased $2,112,500; the specie increased $398,800; the legal tenders increased $2,801,300; the deposits increased $3,187,200, and the circulation decreased $98,100.

Stocks, with but few exceptions, opened steady at about last night's prices. Erie and Indiana Central were heavy. The former, opening at 69, sold down to 68¾. Indiana Central opened at 40¾, and sold down to 40¼ before call. Pacific Mail opened at 78, sold down to 76¾, and rallied to 77¼ on the call. Down to 1 p. m. the market was heavy and dull. Pacific Mail sold down as low as 76¼; Western Union, 75¾, and Indiana Central, 39¾. After the bank statement became known the entire market rallied, and prices advanced, the market closing strong at the better prices.

Sterling, 119¾.

Governments:

Coupons, '81	119½	Coupons, '67	116½
Coupons, '62	113½	Coupons, '68	116¾
Coupons, '64	113¾	U. S. 10-40s	112
Coupons, '65	114¼	Currency 6s	115¾
Coupons, new	116	New 5s	112¾

State bonds:

Missouri	96¼	Old Virginias	48
Old Tennessees	73	Old N. Carolinas	33
New Tennessees	73	New N. Carolinas	20
New Virginias	50		

Stocks closed:

Canton	93	St. Paul	57¾
W. U. Telegraph	76½	St. Paul preferred	78¼
Quicksilver	36½	Wabash	75½
Adams Express	97	Wabash preferred	86
Wells & Fargo Ex.	95	Fort Wayne	98
American Express	79¼	Terre Haute	21
United States Ex.	79	Terre Haute pfd	40
Pacific Mail	77½	Chicago & Alton	116
New York Central	97¾	C & A. preferred	118
N. Y. Central scrip	92	Ohio & Mississippi	47½
Erie	69	C., C. & C.	93¾
Erie preferred	83	C., B. & Q.	132
Harlem	124	Lake Shore	95½
Harlem preferred	130	Indiana Central	40
Michigan Central	116½	Illinois Central	135
Pittsburgh	91	Union Pacific stocks	39
Northwestern	74¾	Union Pacific bonds	92¾
Northwestern pfd	94	Cent. Pacific bonds	103½
Rock Island	111¾	D. L. & Western	106½
New Jersey Cent.	108¾	B., Hartford & Erie	9½

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 25.

The following are the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	6,290	4,738	5,397	6,440
Wheat, bu	23,295	43,610	77,616	41,256
Corn, bu	214,545	204,840	368,058	151,235
Oats, bu	116,820	44,050	13,597	57,577
Rye, bu	5,604	897	4,220	247
Barley, bu	3,200	25 74	3,200	460
Grass seed, lbs	32,250	9,030	2,833	19,480
Flax seed, lbs		22,810		
Broom corn, lbs		10,810	16,730	67,360
Cured meats, lbs	62,020	41,280	345,043	373,878
Beef, brls		5		6
Pork, brls		3	856	10
Lard, lbs	8,140	16,270	28,312	70,757
Tallow, lbs	35,140	15,100		20,000
Butter, lbs	87,470	69,732	43,325	69,430
Live hogs, No	8,887	4,735	7,943	5,445
Cattle, No	2,315	990	3,768	1,543
Sheep, No		309		375
Hides, lbs	89,820	63,180	89,210	41,218
Highwines, brls	111	235	120	175
Wool, lbs	162,030	71,401	83,625	80,773
Potatoes, bu	3,355	5,676	734	2,500
Lumber, m	3,969	4,773	1,584	2,144
Shingles, m	3,000	1,690	1,740	1,318
Lath, m	248	458	85	281
Salt, brls	2,238		2,107	1,004

Withdrawn on Friday from store for city consumption: 2,471 bu wheat, 970 bu corn, 296 bu oats, 1,669 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 20 cars wheat; 670 cars and 51,500 bu corn; 129 cars oats; 6 cars rye. Total, (825 cars) 406,000 bu.

The following are the reported receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this point during the past week, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.

	May 25, 1872.	May 18, 1872.	May 27, 1871.
Flour, brls	337,194	36,386	30,024
Wheat, bu	74,755	107,872	327,470
Corn, bu	1,204,190	995,854	1,722,995
Oats, bu	484,660	153,830	280,486
Rye, bu	30,190	16,767	15,837
Barley, bu	17,540	17,375	12,424
Live hogs, No		40,980	28,177
Cattle, No		16,761	13,649

SHIPMENTS.

	May 25, 1872.	May 18, 1872.	May 27, 1871.
Flour, brls	29,571	30,295	29,555
Wheat, bu	134,269	141,927	167,587
Corn, bu	1,446,953	2,075,701	795,850
Oats, bu	188,898	292,352	220,701
Rye, bu	22,895	16,565	10,750
Barley, bu	19,796	3,850	5,549
Live hogs, No		32,650	24,548
Cattle, No		15,266	11,026

The produce markets were moderately active to-day, with considerable irregularity, some markets being weak and others strong. The trading was much more speculative than usual, shippers buying but little, though there was a fair inquiry for vessels to carry out grain previously bought. The receipts were slightly on the increase, and the weather gave promise of clearing up at last.

The condition of the grocery market was much the same as noted during the preceding days of the week. A fair business was doing, and, with the exception of coffees, which are still unsettled, prices were steady all around. The dry goods market was only moderately active, neither the local nor the interior demand being at all urgent, and the prevalent feeling was rather easy, though there was no decided reduction in values. Butter continues dull and declining, as the demand is small, while the supply is liberal and steadily increasing. Choice new yellow sells in a small way at 24@25c, but most of the transfers are at prices ranging downward from 20c. Bagging was in fair request at unchanged prices, the market ruling steady at 39c for Stark; 37c for Lewiston and Ludlow, and at 35c for Royal River. The cheese market was quiet and steady at former rates. Coal remains dull at $11.00 for Lehigh, $9.50@10.00 for Lackawanna, at $9.00@9.50 for Erie, and at $6.00 for Wilmington. The fish trade was reported moderately active, without quotable change in values. Mackerel and whitefish are easy, while cod is firm. Dried fruits are meeting with a fair inquiry, both on local and interior account, and the market rules steady and firm at former rates. Green fruits were more active and generally firmer. Hay continued in active shipping demand, and for pressed timothy higher prices were being realized, sales making at $20.00@22.50 on track. Hides and leather remain firm and unchanged. Oils, paints, and colors were quoted active and firm. The leading features of the market for lumber at the yards remain about the same as noted for the past two or three days. The attendance of buyers from Iowa and Southern Illinois was fair for Saturday, and, although their purchases were smaller than on the preceding days of the week, the aggregate demand was large, and dealers were readily realizing former quotations. Shingles and lath ruled firm, while in the market for hard wood lumber, a very satisfactory business is being done. The supply is, as yet, rather small. Metals and tinners' stock met with a moderate demand, at unchanged figures. Nails were tolerably active, upon the basis of $5.50 rates. The stocks are increasing. Naval stores were only fairly active. Potatoes were in better demand, and, as the supply is decreasing, dealers were firmer in their views. Poultry was in less active inquiry, and easier on turkeys and chickens. The offerings were large. Eggs sold quite freely at a range of 12@12½c per doz. Cooperage was dull, and an easy feeling prevailed.

Highwines were excited and active, under a speculative inquiry, born of expectation of an advance in the whiskey tax. There were free buyers early at 86c, then at 86½c, then at 87c, though no advance was quoted on New York. Finally sales were made of 450 brls at 88c, and then New York improved on receipt of the news to 93c. It was also stated that 2,000 brls in Peoria were sold at 85@86c per gallon. At the close, holders were asking 90c for city wines.

Lake freights were less active on account of a relative scarcity of vessels, but were firm. Friday's rates, at 6½c on corn to Port Colborne; 5½c on corn, 7½c on wheat, and 4½c on oats, to Buffalo; corn, to Oswego, 11½c; do, to Kingston, 12c; wheat to Oswego, 12½c. Through rates quoted at 16c on corn to Boston and Portland; 21c on corn to New York, and 23c on wheat to do. A total of nine charters was reported, which will carry out 35,000 bu wheat, 180,000 bu corn, and 48,000 bu oats.

Provisions were irregular. Mess pork was more active than for several days past, being taken rather freely to fill options, but averaged a shade easier, most of the sales being made at the inside quotations of Friday. July was relatively the strongest option. Lard was again dull, and heavy, but a material decline was prevented by a reported firmer feeling in New York, and the fact that the receipts of live hogs were smaller than the average of the week. Meats were dull and nominally unchanged; they were scarcely mentioned. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller May, $12.50; do seller June, $12.50@12.62½; do seller July, $12.75@12.80; do seller August, nominal at $13.00@13.05; prime mess, $11.25@11.50. Lard, cash or seller May, $8.60; do seller June, $8.60; do seller July, $8.65@8.70; summer lard, $8.25. Dry salted meats, 4½c for shoulders, and 6½c for short ribs; no short clear offered. Boxed meats ⅛@½c higher than the above quotations for loose. Sweet pickled hams, 8@9½c, according to weight. Bacon quoted at 5½c for shoulders; 7½c for short ribs; 8c for clear; 11@11½c for hams all packed. Mess beef, $9.50; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $25.00. City tallow, 8¼@8½c. Sales were reported of 300 brls mess pork at $12.60; 225 brls do at $12.50; 3,250 brls do seller June at $12.60; 1,500 brls do seller July at $12.80; 2,000 brls do at $12.77½; 1,500 brls do at $12.75; 500 brls do seller December at $13.12½; 350 tcs summer lard at $8.25; 40 tcs sweet-pickled hams at 8½c; 200 tcs do at 8¼c; 100 tcs do at 8½c.

Flour was again quiet. There was a moderate inquiry for Minnesota spring extras, but outside of this the market was practically lifeless. The stocks of flour are slowly accumulating under the lessened demand of the past week. White winters are less active, at $9.50@11.00 for good to choice grades; red winters are rather scarce at $8.50@9.50; spring extras range at $7.00@8.00 for good to choice, and $6.25@6.75 for common to medium. Spring superfines sell at $4.50@6.00, and rye flour at $4.50@4.87½. Sales to-day were reported of 50 brls white winter extras at $9.25; 50 brls do at $9.00; 100 brls spring extras at $8.25; 100 brls do on private terms; 100 brls rye flour at $4.50. Total, 400 brls. Bran was more active, and a shade firmer; sales were 10 tons at $14.00 delivered; 70 tons do at $13.00 on track; 20 tons do at $12.50. In middlings we note the sale of 10 tons at $16.00, delivered.

Wheat was dull, almost inactive, yet averaged ½c higher than at the call on Friday. The greater strength was due to a good export demand reported from New York; the market was inanimate in the almost utter absence of orders either to buy or sell. Local operators seemed careless about trading either way, but there were most buyers during the first half of the session, and a majority of sellers after that. A more quiet day in wheat has not been known for a long time, and there was really nothing in the market to write about. Seller June opened at $1.53½, declined ½c, advanced to $1.54, fell off ½c, improved to $1.54, and declined slowly to $1.53 at the close. Seller July sold at $1.52½@1.53½, seller August at $1.44@1.45, and seller the year at $1.24@1.25, all closing at the inside. Seller the month closed at about $1.52½@1.52¾. Cash sales were confined to 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.59; 800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.53½; 5,000 bu do, at $1.53¼. Total, 6,200 bu.

Corn was less active, and weak, declining ½c per bu from the prices on the call yesterday, which was matter for some surprise, seeing that Liverpool was quoted 3d per 480 lbs higher, and New York strong on corn, with fair activity. One or two operators were rather large buyers at the inside prices of the day, but the number of purchasers was small, the disposition to invest being evidently on the decrease, as our receipts give signs of a steady augmentation. There was some buying for shipment, and more would probably have been done in that direction but for the fact that vessels were rather scarce. Seller June was the leading option dealt in; it opened at 47⅛c, fell off ⅛c, improved back to 47c, and declined to 46½c at the close. Seller July sold at 47½@48½c; seller August at 49@49½c, and seller September at 50c, all closing weak. Cash sales were reported of 10,000 bu No. 2 at 47c; 34,800 bu do at 46¾c; 68,800 bu do at 46½c; 39,400 bu do at 46⅝c; 55,000 bu do at 46½c; 10,800 bu do at 46⅜c; 5,600 bu high mixed at 47½c afloat; 3,600 bu yellow at 47½c; 7,200 bu rejected at 44½c; 6,800 bu do at 44¾c; 400 bu ears at 45c. Total, 232,600 bu.

Oats were less active, and steady at yesterday's inside prices, at which one or two leading operators picked up about all the oats that were offered. Seller the month sold at 40⅝c; seller June at 41½c; and seller July earlier at 41@41½c. Cash sales were reported of 23,400 bu fresh receipts at 41½c; 5,000 bu regular at 40½c; 600 bu rejected at 38c; 600 bu do at 37½c; 600 bu by sample at 45c; 1,200 bu do at 44c; 600 bu do at 42c. Total, 32,000 bu.

Rye was neglected, and again lower. The only sale reported was of 400 bu No. 2, strictly fresh, at 83c, but round lots were dull at 80@82c.

Barley was very quiet, but a shade firmer. Cash sales were 400 bu No. 2, at 56½c; 5,000 bu do at 56c; 400 bu by sample, at 66c; 800 bu do at 68c. Total, 6,600 bu.

PERU, Ill., May 24, 1872.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

I have just returned from a trip to Nebraska, and have had my attention called to a letter published in THE TRIBUNE of the 14th inst., and signed S. G. Smith. I dislike to trouble you with any of my scribbling, but the statements in Smith's letter are so utterly untrue that I have to request you to give this communication a place in your columns. I am not a resident of this place, but occasionally stop here with friends. What I wrote to you at first, about the scarcity of wheat was strictly true. Illinois is drained of wheat, and so is the Northwest generally. There is not a mill running in the State of Illinois that does not get its supply of wheat either from Chicago or St. Louis. The mill here, at LaSalle, gets its supply from Chicago, as everybody in this vicinity knows. What could have been Smith's motive for stating that wheat was abundant around here, when it is well known that there is hardly a wagon-load in all Lasalle County? I know from actual observation that the crop of winter wheat in Kansas and Nebraska is almost a total failure, and, in my opinion, there will not be wheat enough raised in the Northwest this season for home consumption.

Yours, respectfully, B. F. BREWSTER.

LATEST.

In the afternoon mess pork was dull and unchanged, except on August, which was weak. Lard was dull, but a shade firmer. Wheat was quiet and a shade firmer on June, but weak on the more deferred options. Corn was active and a shade firmer for July. Oats were quiet and steady. The following sales were made on the call: 500 brls mess pork, seller August, at $12.95; 15,000 bu wheat, seller June, at $1.53; 5,000 bu do at $1.53¼; 5,000 bu do, seller the year, at $1.25; 20,000 bu corn at 46½c; 20,000 bu do, seller June, at 46¾c; 10,000 bu do at 46½c; 15,000 bu do, seller July, at 47½c; 95,000 bu do at 48c; 30,000 bu do, seller August, at 49c.

The following were the closing prices on the call:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess pork, cash or seller the month	$12.45	$12.50
Mess pork, seller June	12.50	12.60
Mess pork, seller July	12.75	12.80
Mess pork, seller August	12.95	13.10
Mess pork, seller December		
Lard, cash or seller the month	8 57½	8 60
Lard, seller June	8 60	8.60
Lard, seller July		
Lard, seller the year		
Wheat, cash	1.52½	1.53½
Wheat, seller June	1.53¼	1.53½
Wheat, seller July	1.52½	1.52¾
Wheat, seller August	1.43¾	1.44¼
Wheat, seller the year	1.24¾	1.25
Corn, cash	46¾	46½
Corn, seller June	46¾	46⅞
Corn, last half June		
Corn, seller July	47⅞	48
Corn, seller August	48⅞	49
Corn, seller September		49½
Oats, cash	40⅞	41
Oats, seller June	41⅛	41¼
Oats, seller July		41½

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 25.

BUTTER—The butter trade was again dull to-day, and prices were weak all around. Local buyers were about the only operators, and aside from good to choice goods there was little or nothing doing. We quote: Strictly choice dairy, packed, at 24@25c; fair to choice tub and firkin, 16@21c; inferior to common grades, 7@14c.

BAGGING—There were no new features to note under this head. The demand was fair for the season, and former rates were fully sustained. We quote: Stark, 39c; Grahampton, 37½c; Philadelphia, 37c; Ludlow, 37c; Lewiston, 37c; American, 35c; Royal River, 35c; burlaps bags, 21@22½c; gunnies, single, 19½@20½c; do double, 28½c; wool sacks, 69@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—No new features were developed in this market to-day. Trade was moderately active, and a firm feeling prevailed. We quote: Stucco, $2.75@2.85; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble dust, $3.50; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand ₱ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair ₱ bu, 35@40c; fire brick ₱ 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick, $9.00@12.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ₱ brl. The following are the ruling prices for domestic window glass:

FIRST QUALITY.

Size.	No. lights per box.	Per box 50 ft.	Size.	No. lights per box.	Per box 50 ft.
6x8	150	$5.75	8x12	75	$6.75
6x10	120	6 25	8x13	69	6.75
6x12	100	6 75	8x14	64	7.00
7x9	114	5.75	8x15	60	7.00
7x14	73	7.00	8x16	56	7.00
8x10	90	6 25	8x18	50	7.50

SECOND QUALITY PER BOX OF 50 FT.

8x10	$5 50
8x11 to 10x13	6.00
9x12 to 10x13	6.00
9x13 to 10x13	6.00
9x14 to 10x14	6 25
9x15 to 10x15	6 25

LEAD AND IRON—Lead pipe and sheet lead, 10c. Bar iron, 5c.

CAST IRON FOR BUILDINGS—Columns, plates, sills, etc., 4½@4¾c.

Wrought iron, such as gratings and shutters, 12½@15c.

BERRIES—The offerings of strawberries were not as large, and prices were firmer; demand also better. Gooseberries plenty and dull sale. Cherries in light request. Sales, 95 cases choice strawberries at 25c; 81 cases at 22@24c; 56 cases at 22c; 36 cases at 20c; 20 cases at 18c; 25 bu gooseberries at $2.50; 29 bu do at $2.00; 25 cases at $7@80 per quart; 3 cases cherries at 18@20c; 5 cases choice at 21c.

BROOM CORN—There is very little doing in this market, but holders are firm in their views at former prices: $80.00@75.00 per ton for fair to prime; green stock, $75.00@120.00 per ton; hurl, $140.00@160.00, and brush, $100.00@130.00.

BEANS—The market continues dull, and an easy feeling prevails: $2.45@2.60 for fair to choice medium, and $2.65@2.70 for navy.

CHEESE—The cheese trade was quiet, and the market was quoted easy at the annexed range of prices: New York factory, new, 14@15c; Ohio factory, 12@14c; Western, factory, new, 12@14c.

COAL—Remains dull and unsettled. The inquiry was mainly on interior account, the local demand being restricted to small orders to meet current wants. We quote: Lehigh prepared, $11.00; Lehigh, lump, $11.00; Lackawanna, $9.50@10.00; Erie, $9.00@9.50; Briar Hill, $9.50; Walnut Hill, $9.00@9.50; Cherry Mine, $9.50; Indiana, $8.00; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Blossburg, $8.50; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

CANNED GOODS—The market was somewhat unsettled, as is usually the case at this season of the year, though there was no quotable change in values. Stocks are much reduced. We repeat our list as follows:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.15@2.50
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3.75
Pears, 2 lb	2 50
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	3 25
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	4 50
Plums, blue gages, 2 lb	4 25
Quinces, 2 lb	3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	3.10@3.25
Raspberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.65
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.60
Gooseberries, 2 lb	3 00
Tomatoes, 2 lb	1.75@1.80
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@2.60
Corn, Elgin	3.25
Corn, Yarmouth	3.25
Peas, 2 lb	3.30
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@2.75
Succotash, 2 lb	2.50@2.70
Lobster, 2 lb	3.75
Lobster, 1 lb	2.15
Oysters, 2 lb	2 25
Oysters, 1 lb	1 25

COOPERAGE—The movement in cooperage to-day was again of a light character, and prices were favorable to the interests of buyers. The stocks are in good condition: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.35; lard, tierces, $1.60@1.70; whiskey barrels, $1.90@2.15; flour barrels, 45@50c. Staves and headings, $17.50@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@10.00; circle flour headings, 8@9c per set. Flour hoop poles, $12.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $25.00@30.00 per m; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@28.00 per m.

EGGS—The market was active at a range of 12@12½c per doz. The supply was large.

FISH—Dealers report a steady fair business doing, and former prices are usually being realized. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $5.50@5.75; No. 2 do, $5.25@5.50; No. 1 trout, $5.25@5.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.75@10.00; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7.85@8.00; No. 2 mackerel, $6.75@7.00; No. 1 shore kits, $1.90@2.00; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1.60; family kits, $1.10@1.20; bank cod, $5.75@6.00; George's cod, $6.75@7.00; box herring, No. 1, 35@40c; box scaled, 40@45c; California salmon, half brl, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS—DRIED—In this department there was a fair movement, and the prevalent feeling was firm. Prices range as follows: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@17c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 11@12c; French do, 14@15c; raisins, $3.30@3.40; blackberries, 15@16c; raspberries, 38@40c; pitted cherries, 38@40c; peaches, pared, 22@25c; peaches, halves, 8@9½c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 9½@10c; apples, Southern, 9½@10c; do Western, 10@10½c; do Michigan, 11@12c.

GREEN FRUITS—Oranges and lemons continue in good request, but other fruits are dull and neglected. We make no change in quotations, which are as follows: Apples, $5.00@7.00; cranberries, $9.00@11.50 for wild, and $13.00@14.00 for cultivated; lemons, $5.75@6.25; oranges, Messina, ₱ box, $5.75@6.25; do Palermo, $5.25@5.75.

GROCERIES—The grocery trade was active for this period of the week, there being a liberal movement both on local and interior account. In values there were no material changes, the market ruling firm at the annexed quotations:

BI CARB SODA—7¼@8½c.

COFFEES—O. G. Java, 29@31c; Java No. 2, 26½@27½c; choice Rio, 25@25½c; prime do, 24@24½c; good do, 23½@24¼c; common do, 22½@23c; Singapore, 25@26½c; Costa Rica, 25@25½c; Maracaibo, 24½@25c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7¾@8½c; Carolina, 9½@10½c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, at 12½@13c; A, standard, at 11½@11¾c; A, No. 2, at 11½@11¾c; B, at 11½@11½c; XC, at 11¾@11¾c; C, at 11½@11¾c; choice brown, at 10¼@10c; fair do, at 9½@10c; New Orleans do, at 9½@10½c; molasses do, at 8½@9½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, at $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, at 74@80c; common molasses, at 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, at 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, at 45@55c; extra, at 60@65c; New Orleans, at 65@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, at 14@15c; cloves, at 30@31c; cassia, at 38@40c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, at $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, at 6½@8½c; German mottled at 7½@7¾c; White Lily at 6½@7c; White Rose, at 6½@6½c; brown Windsor at 4½@4½c; palm at 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss at 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry at 4½@7c; common at 5@6½c.

HAY—Pressed timothy was active and a shade higher. Other descriptions ruled quiet and steady at previous rates. The following are the wholesale price paid by dealers: Timothy, beater pressed, $20.00@22.50; do loose pressed, $19.00@21.00; prairie pressed, $11.00@13.00. On Wagon—Timothy, loose, $17.00@19.00; prairie, loose, $10.00@12.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Remain fairly active, and firm at the annexed prices: Green city butchers', 8½c; green salted, cured, light, 12c; do heavy, 11c; part cured, 10½@11½c; green calf, 18c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; do calf, 18c; dry salted, 18@19c; dry kip, 23c; dry calf, 28c; dry flint, 20@21c; deacons, 65@75c; grubby, 8½c; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—Business exhibited a fair degree of activity, and prices were comparatively firm at the following range:

Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10@7c	
Bar iron	5 @ 5 3-10	rates
Heavy band	5 6-10@	5 9-10 rates
Light band	6 @	6 3-10 rates
Hoop	6 3-10@	6 6-10 rates
Oval	5 6-10@	5 9-10 rates
Round and square	5 @	5 3-10 rates
Half oval and half round	4 9-10@	5 2-10 rates
Russian iron, perfect	20	
Russian, No. 1 stained	18	
Sheet iron	6¼	rates
Norway nail rods	8½	@ 9 rates
German plow steel	10½	@12 rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½	@12½ rates
Spring and tire steel	10	@12 rates

LEATHER—Business was reported quiet, with prices steady and unchanged. We repeat our list as follows:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@	40
Country harness	35@	37
Line city, ₱ lb	40@	43
Kip, ₱ lb	90@	1.00
Kip, veals	1.00@	1.15
City upper, No. 1, ₱ ft	26@	29
City upper, No. 2, ₱ ft	25@	27
Country upper No. 1	25@	27
Collar, ₱ ft	20@	22
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, 11 to 12 lbs	33@	37
Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs	32@	36
Rough upper, damaged	28@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	34@	35
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	31@	33
"B A" sole	31@	33

OAK.

Calf	$ 1.25@	1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	90@	1 00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	75@	80
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@	85 00
French calf, Lemoine	60 00@	80 00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.90@	2 35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.80@	2 20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.80@	2 00
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1 50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The leading articles met with a good demand, for this portion of the week, and quotations ruled steady, as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16.50; do 12x12, $17.00; do 14x20, $17.00; do roofing, IC, $16.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 50c; small, 51c; bar, 52c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 41c; tin'd copper, 44c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 7, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 13c; 13 and 14, 13c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 16c; 18, 18c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundles, 10 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c per lb; bdls, 8c net.

NAILS—The majority of the dealers are still effecting sales upon the basis of $5.50 rates: 10d, $5.50; 8d, per keg, $5.75; 6d, per keg, $6.00; 4d, per keg, $6.25; 3d, per keg, $7.00; fine 3d, per keg, $9.25; blue 2d, common, per keg, $8.75; clinch, $7.75.

NAVAL STORES—Trade was quiet at former rates:

Manilla rope, ₱ lb	$ 18 @	21
Sisal rope, ₱ lb	17 @	18
Hemp sash cord, ₱ lb	22 @	28
Marline, ₱ lb	20 @	23
Tarred rope, ₱ lb		18
Oakum, ₱ bale	5.00 @	6.37½
Pitch, ₱ brl	6.50 @	7.00
Tar, ₱ brl	5.50 @	6.12½

OILS—Were in good demand, and the general market was steady and firm. We quote: Carbon, 23c; extra winter lard oil, 80c; No. 1, 73c; No. 2, 63; linseed, raw, 95c; do, boiled, $1.00; whale, 92c; sperm, $2.10@2.15; neats' foot oil, 90c@$1.00; do, strictly pure, $1.10; bank oil, 68c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 70c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Continues active at full former rates. The following are the prices current:

WHITE LEADS.

Strictly pure	$ @12 00
Fancy brands	11.00@11.50

ZINC.

Genuine Vieille Montague	14.50
American	12.50
Snow White	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.50
English Ven red	4.00
English orange mineral	16 00
English red lead	12 50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00@4.25
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bladders	4c
In bulk	3½c

POTATOES—The market was a shade firmer, owing to smaller stocks; sales to-day were made at the annexed range of prices: 70@75c for Western; 85@90c for good straight Ohio peachblows, and 55@60c for mixed Western.

POULTRY—The supply was larger, and prices for both chickens and turkeys were lower. We now quote: Live chickens, $3.75@4.00 per doz; live turkeys, 10@11c per lb.

SALT—The salt market was again active and quotations were thoroughly sustained: Saginaw, fine, $2.05; Onondaga, fine, $2.05; coarse, $2.15; Diamond C, $2.40 per brl; Ashton dairy, $5.00 per bag.

SEEDS—The demand was less active, yet no changes were made in our price list: Millet at $1.75@2.00, and Hungarian at $2.00@2.25. Timothy at $2.65@2.75 for fair to good; $2.95@3.00 for prime; clover at $5.25@5.35.

TEAS—Were in light request and prices were steady at the following range: Young hyson, common to fair, 58@63c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.35; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@1.10; common imperial, 75@80c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 75@95c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, $95c@1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; common to fine Oolong, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—We quote:

CHEWING—Extra, 90@95c; choice, 80@85; common, 65@70; poor, 55@60c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@33c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black sound, 55@60c.

VEAL—Sales of 20 carcasses good at 7@9c.

WOOD—The demand is good at the quoted prices: Beech, $10.00; maple, $11.00; hickory, $12.00; slabs, $7.00 delivered.

WOOL—The market for this staple continues extremely dull, and prices are almost nominal. The supply is meagre. We quote:

Washed, fine, in good condition	60@64c
Washed, medium, in good condition	63@65c
Washed, coarse	58@61c
Unwashed, fine	40@45c
Unwashed, medium	46@50c
Unwashed, coarse	46@50c
Tub-washed, prime condition	75@80c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	62@73c

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Review of the Week Ending May 25.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 25.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,345	11,680	401
Tuesday	4,081	16,961	276
Wednesday	2,128	16,615	376
Thursday	3,108	16,374	496
Friday	2,315	8,837	511
Saturday	1,445	9,100	101
Total	17,317	70,362	2,155
Last Week	16,533	43,512	3,448
Week before last	11,440	39,842	1,085
Week ending May 4	17,290	64,176	6,309
Total, 4 weeks	63,230	218,191	13,388

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,635	5,878	
Tuesday	1,664	8,618	444
Wednesday	1,842	8,860	132
Thursday	2,633	11,610	
Friday	3,768	1,942	
Saturday			
Total	12,352	44,106	606
Last week	14,831	33,072	159

LIVE STOCK FREIGHTS.

	Per 100 lbs—Cattle and horses.	Hogs and sheep.
To New York	.80	$1.00
To Philadelphia and Baltimore	.75	90
To Albany	.75	95
To Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and Bellaire	.45	60
To Dunkirk	.42½	52½
To Cleveland	.30	37
To Toledo and Detroit	.25	30

The following minimum weights are the least will be taken:

	Pounds.
Cattle per car	20,000
Horses	20,000
Hogs, double-deck car, per car	22,000
Hogs, single-deck car, per car	14,000
Sheep, double-deck car, per car	18,000
Sheep, single-deck car, per car	14,000

CATTLE—The condition of the cattle market for the week under review was much the same as noted in our reports from day to day for the past four weeks or more. The demand continues steadily fair, but owing to the continued large receipts, and the unsettled state of prices at the east a weak feeling still prevades the market for nearly all descriptions; the exception being "stockers," of which the supply is light and not sufficient to meet the requirements of the trade. The quality of the stock coming forward is all that could be desired, the bulk of the offerings consisting of smooth well fatted, well matured steers of from 1,150 to 1,400 lbs average. For these the ruling prices were $5.50@6.25, though for some exceptionally fine droves higher figures were obtained; $6.50@6.75 being realized in a few instances. The proportion of common rough thin stock was noticeably small, and sales below $5.00 were comparatively rare. Inferior descriptions, such as thin dry cows, stags, bulls, and old oxen were closed out at $3.00@3.75; but, as before stated, there were few of these on sale. Stock steers are in light supply and in good demand, at $4.00@5.00—the outside quotations for thrifty young steers, averaging 1,000 lbs and upwards. The scarcity and extreme high price of mutton has created an active demand for veals, and, although the supply has been very liberal, prices have advanced a trifle, good to choice light calves now commanding $5.25@6.00 per 100 lbs, while common to medium heavy are salable at $4.00@4.75.

To-day the market was quiet and easy. Buyers, of whom there was only a moderate attendance, took hold very sparingly, and sales were slow, at irregular prices. Most of the transfers were within the range of $5.00@6.00, though a few choice were taken at $6.12½@6.25.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$6.50@6.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5 year-old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.90@6.25
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.50@5.75
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.25@5.50
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	4.00@5.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	4.00@5.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	3.00@3.50

HOGS—The receipts have been the largest of any week since January, reaching 70,362; against 43,512 last week, and 39,842 week before last. The heavy receipts were induced by the high prices prevalent on the closing days of last week, and the decline of 30@35c that prices have suffered, was the direct result. The attendance of Eastern buyers was large, and the demand was active from the opening to the close, but the supply steadily accumulated, nevertheless, and prices steadily receded until $3.70@4.00 was reached, a which range the market closes steady. To-day the market was active, and prices were steady. The first receipts were light, but there were several thousand stale hogs in the pens, so that the offerings proved more than sufficient to satisfy all demands. Sales were effected at $3.70@3.75 for common; at $3.80@3.85 for medium to fair, and at $3.90@4.00 for good to strictly choice—chiefly at $3.85@3.90. We note the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
75	208	$3.90	121	199	$3 90	65	245	$3.90
64	277	3 90	56	254	3 85	57	287	4 00
46	199	3 95	53	300	3 85	45	210	3 75
124	262	3 97½	55	250	3 90	44	236	3 90
58	185	3 85	65	247	3 80	58	176	3 85
40	180	3 95	66	214	3 90	61	192	3 90
61	232	4 00	51	213	3 85	64	207	4 00
154	206	3 90	49	223	3 95	305	195	3 90
61	192	3 90	62	250	3 87½	94	213	3 70
50	248	3 90	63	209	3 90	94	273	3 90
84	210	3 90	272	270	3 90	35	209	4 00
58	209	3.85	58	298	3 75	61	209	3 85
64	219	3 85	58	257	3 85	50	229	3 90
40	202	3 90	57	206	3 80			

SHEEP—The receipts have been meagre, and short of the demand; hence prices have ruled firm and higher. We quote stock sheep at $3.50@4.00; mutton sheep, shorn, at $4.50@6.00 per 100 lbs, and woolled sheep at $6.50@8.25. Lambs are in good request at $3.50@5.00.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 25.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet m	3,969	1,584
Shingles, m	3,000	1,740
Lath, pieces m	248	85

CARGOES—The market to-day was dull, and prices were weak, at the decline noted on yesterday. The receipts were small, leaving unsold only three cargoes. A sawed shingles were held at $2.75@3.00, and lath were in active demand at $3.25@3.50, afloat.

The Albany *Argus* of Friday says: "Owing to extensive repairs to Greenville (Canada) canal, no shipments can be made from Ottawa until the 1st of June. A report last week that the accident which had occurred to the canal would prevent its opening until July 1, caused considerable excitement. And parties from Ottawa telegraphed to put up the prices of lumber. This report, however, turned out to be incorrect, and it is expected that the canal will be in working order in a few days. A short shipping season only can be counted on, with the contingency of interruption from low water. Last fall two months were lost in shipping from Ottawa, on account of the water being too low to permit barges to run.

No more certainty has been arrived at with regard to the driving of logs hung up in Canada and the West. A June freshet and heavy rains can still be looked to; but only in some cases can they avail in helping the drives of logs. A large percentage of the logs will fail to get to the mills in Michigan, Canada, etc. As a consequence, taking into account the low stocks of lumber and the active demand, markets promise to remain firm, with an advancing tendency in prices.

The continued activity in South American shipments, and also in deals, for the English market, are elements that will add increased firmness to the market. It is estimated that at least 100,000,000 feet of lumber will be shipped this season to South American ports from the St. Lawrence, and the shipments of deals to England will be limited only by the supplies. A further advance has been established in deals, which are higher now than ever before known.

Our quotations of spruce and hemlock are altered to correspond with the opening prices; 9 inch will now be the standard stock for spruce instead of 10 inch, as heretofore; and buyers will be supplied with uniform widths of 9 inch and sizes under. No arrivals yet by canal; but as the canals are now in navigable order, early receipts are looked for, and a full assortment of all kinds of lumber will be found in the district.

The receipts reported so far this month at Buffalo are about 9,000,000 feet; at Oswego, 17,000,000 feet.

Canal freights from Oswego to Albany are $3.25 ₱ M feet; at Buffalo, $6.00 ₱ M feet for soft, and $7.25 for hard wood.

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill-run lumber	$ 16.50
Good to choice strips and boards	14.50@15.50
Common strips and boards	12.50@13.50
Common mixed lumber	11.00@12.00
Joist and scantling	11.00@12.00
Shingles	2.75@3.00
Lath	3.25@3.50
Pickets	10.00@12.00

Following are the rates current from the points named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

Manistee, ₱ m	$2.75
Ludington, ₱ m	2.50
Pentwater, ₱ m	2.25
Muskegon, ₱ m	2.00
White Hall, ₱ m	2.25
Grand River, ₱ m	2.00

WEST SHORE.

Horn's Pier—wood, ₱ cord	3.00
Railroad ties	10
Two Rivers—Lumber ₱ m	2.50
Ahnepee—Wood ₱ cord	2.75
Ahnepee—Railroad ties	9
Ahnepee—Cedar posts	3½@4½
Ahnepee—Shingles	25
Menominee	3.00
Oconto	3.50

Sales include the following: Cargo barge Mary Amanda, from Grand Haven, 174,451 ft boards and strips, at $16.00; 14,081 joist and scantling, at $11.00. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo barge Wm. Barns, from Grand Haven, deck load, 75 m ft piece stuff, at $10.50. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

AT THE YARDS.

The inquiry continues active from all quarters, the demand being chiefly for the upper grades. We quote:

First and second clear	$50.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	22.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00
Common flooring, dressed first	36.00@38.00
Common flooring, dressed second	29.00@30.00
Wagon box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	36.00@38.00
A stock boards	33.00@35.00
B stock boards	25.00@27.00
Common boards	16.00@18.00
Joists, scantlings, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	16.00@18.00
Fencing	16.00@18.00
Joists and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	19.00@26.00
Pickets, square	16.00@18.00
Pickets, flat	14.00@16.00
Cedar posts, split	15.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@25.00
Lath	4.00@4.25
Sawed singles, No. 1	1.75@2.00
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.50@3.75

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	20.00@25.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@35.00
Whitewood (dry)	30.00@35.00
Black walnut (clear)	50.00@75.00
Whitewood, clear (green, in cargo lots)	27.00
Whitewood, common (in cargo lots)	17.00
Hickory	25.00@30.00
Cherry	50.00@60.00

ON TRACK.

The receipts were small, but quotations ruled firm, as follows:

A or star shingles	$3.00@3.12½
No 1 sawed shingles	1.50@2.00

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, May 25—2 p. m.—Consols, money, 93½. Account, 93½. Bonds, '62, 90½; '65s, 91½; '67s, 93½; 10-40s, 89.

FRANKFORT, May 25.—Bonds of '62, 96¼.

PARIS, May 25.—Rentes, 56f 32c.

LIVERPOOL, May 25—Cotton firm; middling upland, 11⅜d; Orleans, 11⅝d; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000 bales. Breadstuffs firm. Corn, 28s. Red winter, wheat, 12s. 2d. Corn, 28s 6d@29s. Cheese, 56s. Pork, Cumberland middles, 39s. Short ribs, 34s. Turpentine, 45s.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 25.—Beeves—Receipts, 9,500. Some very fine cattle were included in to-day's receipts; also 20 loads Illinois-fed Texans. The market was active and strong to-day, and very few will go through in first hands or on commission. Prices are no better, being about ¼c lower than last week. Henry Rosenthal sold 20 Illinois, av 1,050 lbs, at 6½c; 27 av 1,150 lbs, at 6½c; 36 av 1,200 lbs, at $6.50 to $6.60. Henry Rankin sold 20 Illinois, av 1,150 lbs, at 6¾@7c; 18 av 1,230 lbs, at 6½c; 180 av 1,230 lbs, at 6¾@7c; 10 av 1,230 lbs, at 6½c. S. Clark, 35 New York bulls, av 1,200 lbs, at 4½c; 17, av 1,250 lbs, at 5c; 35 Indiana, av 1,000 lbs, at $5.90; 17 New York oxen, av 1,450 lbs, at 6½c; E. Coon, 15 selected Ohio, av 1,340 lbs, at $7.20; Phillip McCaffrey, 50 Illinois, av 1,400 lbs, at 7c; Myers & Co., 12 Illinois, av 1,330 lbs, at 6½c; Thomas Wheeler, 40 Kentucky, av 1,350 lbs, at 7½c; Livingstone & Rosenthal, 11 choice Ohio, av 1,500 lbs, at 7½c; 18 Illinois, av 1,000 lbs, at 6½c; C. Monaghan, 15 Texas, av 1,100 lbs, at 6½c; 36 av 1,200 lbs, at 6¾@6½c; 17 Iowa, av 1,050 lbs, at 6½c.

Sheep—Receipts, 7,400; sheep scarce; demand good; prices ¼c higher than last week—6½ to 8@8½c for shorn Ohio and Michigan, av 80 to 97 lbs.

Hogs—Receipts, 23,000; no sales.

Calves, 6 to 6½c.

Milch Cows—Receipts, 100 head. Market dull at $40 to $80 for common to prime.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 25.—There is no important change to make in this department of trade.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 25.—COTTON—Less active but higher; middling upland at 25½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged; receipts, 10,000 brls; super Western and State, $6 ½@7.00; common to good extra, $7.45@8.00; good to choice, $8.05@9.00. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat higher, with fair export demand; receipts, 75,000 bu; No. 1 spring, $1.77@1.79; winter red Western, $1.90@2.00; amber, $2.02@2.05; white, $2.00@2.05; No. 2 Chicago spring in store, $1.73½@1.75; afloat, $1.73@1.74; No. 1 Milwaukee spring, $1.80. Rye and barley unchanged. Corn firm and in good export demand; receipts, 109,000 bu; Western mixed afloat, 74@74½c; good to prime yellow Western, 74½@75c; white, 80c. Oats in moderate demand; receipts, 32,000 bu; Western, 58@59c; Ohio, 59@61c.

EGGS—Held firmly; Western, 14@15½c.

HOPS—Held firmly; 25@65c for 1871, 10@30 for 1870, 10@15 for 1869, 8@12 for 1868.

LEATHER—Moderate demand at 28@30c; Orinoco, 27@28c.

WOOL—Quiet; extra pulled, 72@75c; superfine, 70@80c; tubbed, 77½c.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull; Rio, 15@18½c. Sugar dull and unchanged. Molasses unchanged.

TURPENTINE—Sales at 63@63½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and heavy; new mess, $13.65@13.75. Beef and cut meats unchanged; middles steady; short clear, 8¼@8½c; bellies, 8@8½c; long clear, 7½c. Lard firm; No. 1 to prime steam, 8½@9½c; kettle, 9½c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.—Flour firm; superfine $6.00@6.75. Wheat dull; red $2.10@2.15; amber $2.20@2.25. Rye $1.10; corn steady; yellow 73c; mixed Western 73½c. Oats firm; white 58½@60c; mixed 56@57c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 90½c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, May 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour and wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn firmer, mixed Western 72@73c, Oats firm; Western 56@59c. Rye unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Pork held at $14.00; bulk shoulders 5c; sides 6½@6½c; clear rib 7@7½c; bacon unchanged; sugar cured hams 13@13½c; lard 9c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 90@91c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, May 25—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady; choice white Canada, $2.15; No. 1 Milwaukee spring, $1.75@1.78. Corn, in good demand, Illinois, 63@64c; yellow, 64@65c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, May 25.—TOBACCO—Very active for all grades; sales 272 hhds.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; small sales on orders; mess pork, round lots, $12.75. Bacon in fair demand, 5½, 7½@7½c; packed orders ½c higher. Bulk shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 6½c; clear sides, 6½c; loose orders, ½c higher. Sugar cured hams, 11½@12c. Lard, 9@10c.

WHISKEY—Steady, 84c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and held firm; unchanged prices. Wheat steady; red, $1.90@2.03. Corn quiet and unchanged, at 52c. Rye unchanged. Oats firm at 43@47c.

OILS—Linseed steady at 90@91c. Lard oil steady at 75@78c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and unchanged; regular held at $13.00. Lard quiet and unchanged; steam, 8½@8½c; kettle, 8½c. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged; nothing done. Bacon in light demand, but held firm; shoulders, 5½c; sides, 7½@7½c.

HOGS—Quiet at $3.80@4.25. Receipts, 1,590.

WHISKEY—In fair demand and higher at 86c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat, buyers holding off; not enough done to establish prices. Corn dull and unchanged; No. 2 mixed, 51c. Barley and rye, but little done and unchanged.

WHISKEY—Dull at 85c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $12.87½. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Lard quiet.

HOGS AND CATTLE—Unchanged.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, May 25.—COTTON—Excited and higher; low middling, 22½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn easier at 73@75c. Oats dull and drooping at 55@56c.

HAY—Scarce.

BACON—Dull and drooping; shoulders, 5½c; clear sides, 8c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, May 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour weak, and 25c lower. Wheat dull, and a shade lower; No. 1 red winter, $1.93; No. 2 held at $1.83. Corn dull, and drooping at 57c. Oats dull and a shade lower; white, 47c; mixed, 46c.

PETROLEUM—Refined firm; held at 19½@20c for car lots; 20½@21c for trade lots.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, May 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 spring at $1.59; No. 2 do, $1.49½. Oats steady; No. 2, 40½c. Corn in fair demand, but lower; No. 2 mixed, 46½c. Rye in fair demand, but lower; No. 1, 82c. Barley quiet, and held firm; No. 2, 65½c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 6½c; Oswego, 12½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 52,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 31,000 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, May 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady at an advance of 1@2c; extra, $2.07; No. 1, $1.95. Corn steady at 54c. Oats in good demand at 36c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, May 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged; extra white Michigan, $2.18; amber Michigan, $1.91@1.91½; No. 2 red winter, $1.87@1.88. Corn steady; high-mixed, 54½@54¾; low mixed, 54@54½c; yellow, 55c; Michigan, 54c; white, 55c. Oats steady; No. 1, 47½c; No. 2, 45½c; Michigan, 45½@46½c.

FREIGHTS—To Oswego, firmer at 7c; to Kingston, 7½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 25.—PROVISIONS.—Pork dull; sales of mess, at $13.12½@13.50.

HAY—Prime, plenty, at $28.00; choice, scarce, at $32.50; all others unchanged.

MONETARY.—Sterling, 24½; sight, ½ premium; gold, 13½c.

COTTON.—Strong; sales, 1,500 bales good ordinary, 21½c; low middling, 23½c; middling, 25½c; Receipts, 227 bales; exports New York at 1,587 bales; Liverpool, 4,389; Barcelona, 59; stock, 65,808.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED ... May 25.

Schr Catchpole, Jacksonport, 800 telegraph poles, 409 cedar posts.
Schr E M Stanton, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr J. M. Forrest, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, 60 cds wood.
Schr J. Moss, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Stmr Jay Gould, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Oconto, Green Bay, 1,600 m shingles, 80 tons iron.
Prop Merchant, Buffalo, 80 gross tons pig iron, 198 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Tug M. Groh, Manistee, 110 m lumber.
Prop Jas. Fisk, Jr., Buffalo, 1,221 bars railroad iron, and sundries.
Schr Kitty Grant, Saugatuck, 65 m lumber.
Schr C. G. Mixer, Cleveland, 515 tons coal.
Schr Columbian, Buffalo, 537 tons coal.
Schr Onondaga, Buffalo 681 tons coal.
Schr Ora, Benton Harbor, 30 cds wood.
Schr Wild Rover, Detroit, 400 tons limestone.
Bark Two Fannies, Buffalo, 2 cords wood.
Bark S. C. Woodruff, Buffalo, 543 tons coal.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 18 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Prop S. C. Baldwin, Escanaba, 600 gross tons iron ore.
Bark Mary E. Perew, Buffalo, 800 tons coal.
Bark Butcher Boy, Buffalo, 509 tons coal.
Schr Two Brothers, Menominee, 190 m lumber.
Schr A. G. Morey, Buffalo, 300 tons coal.
Schr Charles Hinckly, Buffalo, 871 tons coal.
Schr A. C. Maxwell, Buffalo, 661 tons coal.
Schr Cossack, Buffalo, 536 tons coal.
Schr Pilgrim, Manistee, 110 m lumber.
Schr Horace Greeley, Ludington, 60 m lumber, 60 m pieces lath.
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, 140 m lumber.
Schr H. P. Baldwin, Buffalo, 800 tons coal.
Schr Advance, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.
Schr Fermont, Saugatuck, 95 m lumber.
Schr Ithaca, Green Bay, 100 m shingles.
Schr Express, Manistique, 200 m lumber, 60 m lath, 5 m pickets.
Schr Lizzie Throop, White Lake, 90 m lumber.
Schr Barbarian, Menominee, 12 m posts.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, 180 m lumber.
Schr White Oak, Muskoka, 146,210 ft lumber.
Schr Philo Scoville, Buffalo, 600 tons coal.
Scow Mt. Vernon, Saugatuck, 45 cds wood.
Schr Magee, Cleveland, 580 tons coal.
Scow Christie, Milwaukee, 212 tons iron ore.
Stm Barge Two Nellies, South Chicago, light.
Stm Barge Contest, Muskegon, 250 m lumber.
Prop City of Madison, Marquette, 325 pkgs fish, 130 hides, 210 tons pig iron and sundries.
Prop Norman, Owata, 300 tons pig iron, 437 pkgs fish, 8 green hides, and sundries.
Prop Annie Laura, Hamlin, 170 m ft lumber, 48 m pieces lath.
Bark Cecelia, Manistee, 160 m lumber.
Schr Adriatic, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.
Schr Enterprise, Muskegon, 95 m lumber.
Schr Active, Benton Harbor, 40 cds wood.
Schr Ketchum, Garden Bay, 5,000 posts, 300 poles.
Schr Herald, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Anglo Saxon, Buffalo, 610 tons coal.
Schr City of the Straits, Buffalo, 540 tons coal.
Scow Dawn, Muskegon, 90 m lumber.
Scow M. N. Dunham, Pike's Pier, 100 cds wood.
Barge A. L. Potter, Escanaba, 400 gross tons iron ore, 100 gross tons scrap iron.
Barge Wm. Brown, Grand Haven, 200 cds wood.

CLEARED ... May 25.

Prop Oconto, Green Bay, sundries.
Prop City of Fremont, Port Huron, 21,742 bu corn, 6 brls pork, 30 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop Oswegatchi, Ogdensburg, 9,981 bu corn, 200 brls flour, 5 bales hides.
Prop Shickluna, Montreal, 13,000 bu corn, 630 brls pork, 19 brls broom corn, 50 pkgs tassels.
Prop Europe, Montreal, 17,500 bu corn.
Schr Adirondac, Kingston, 17,000 bu corn.
Schr W. J. Whaling, Port Colborne, 17,329 bu corn.
Schr Atlantic, Port Colborne, 21,470 bu corn.
Schr Ironsides, Kingston, 15,809 bu corn.
Schr Mocking Bird, Buffalo, 33,000 bu corn.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 30 bu potatoes and sundries.
Schr Mount Blanc, Kingston, 21,000 bu corn.
Schr J. E. Gilmore, Buffalo, 19,850 bu corn.
Schr Lincoln Dall, Dunkirk, 23,904 bu corn.
Schr Ketchum, Garden Bay, 50 bu oats, 7 brls pork, 2 brls flour.
Brig Orkney Lass, Kingston, 16,000 bu corn.
Brig Unadilla, Buffalo, 26,000 bu corn.
Schr Minot Mitchell, Good Harbor, 5 brls flour, 3 brls pork, and sundries.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, May 25.—Charters—To Buffalo—H. P. Baldwin, Sweetheart, and prop Mohawk, corn, 5c; J. C. King, oats, p. t.; Montauk, corn at 6c. To New York—Prop W. M. Tweed, wheat 27c per 100 lbs. To Kingston—C. J. Mixer, corn, 11½c. To Portland—Prop Caldwell, corn through rate. To Collingwood—White Oak, corn on owner's account.

TOLEDO, May 25—Charters—Schrs Sims and Jennie Mullins, at 7½c on corn to Kingston; J. R. Fenton, C. G. Meisel, at $2.75 on pine lumber to Buffalo.

BUFFALO, May 25.—Coarse freight is abundant. Vessels are scarce, and rates are firm on the basis of 60c per ton to Milwaukee, and 75c per ton to Chicago for coal. Charters as follows: Schr Fioretta, coal to Chicago at 75c per ton free; schrs Wattie Sherman for Toledo, and Home, for Cleveland, with stone for $3.00 per cord.

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

The following vessels passed the locks at Port Colborne, May 23:

DOWN—Schr Hattie Howard, Chicago to Kingston, corn; schr Guiding Star, Milwaukee to Oswego, wheat; schr Emu, Cleveland to Cape Vincent, coal; brig L. Cook, Toledo to Kingston, timber; prop City of London, Toledo to Montreal, merchandise; bark Cavalier, Bay City to Collins Bay, timber; steam barge Westford, Bay City to Ogdensburgh, lumber; schr Marie Annette, Cleveland to Toronto, coal; schr Havana, Chicago to Oswego, corn; schr Wave Crest, Bay City to Kingston, staves; schr Valentine, Toledo to Kingston, corn; bark T. Brace, Toledo to Kingston, corn; schr Knight Templar, Chicago to Kingston, corn; schr E. A. Dorham, Port Rowan to Welland, lumber; schr Cortez, Chicago to Oswego, corn; steam barge Glasgow, Bay City to Ogdensburgh, lumber; barge Mariner, Saginaw to Ogdensburgh, lumber; barge John Mark, Detroit to Ogdensburgh lumber; schr Sweet Home, Clearville to Clayton, staves; schr Rising Star, Chicago to Ogdensburgh, corn; bark Malta, Cedar Creek to Clayton, timber; schr Babineau Gaudry, Cleveland to Toronto, coal; barks Cambria, Burnsides, Fanny Campbell.

UP—Props City of Concord, Scotia; schrs Cape Horn, Portland; schr Mediterranean, Toronto to Toledo, light; schr McLeod, Kingston to Windsor, light; schr W. Perry, Ogdensburgh to Buffalo, iron ore; schr John Fenton, Montreal to Cleveland, scrap iron; prop Prairie State, Ogdensburgh to Toledo, mdse; schr Prince Alfred, Port Colborne to Erie, light.

Discharged at Elevator—Schrs Prince Alfred, Albenian, C. A. King.

Wind west.

Disasters.

PROPELLER COLORADO ASHORE.—The propeller Colorado, laden with railroad iron and sundries, bound for the upper lakes, left port at eleven o'clock Wednesday night. Early yesterday morning a dispatch came from Angola, N. Y., stating that she was ashore on Sturgeon Point, with her bow three feet out. How the craft came to be in that locality is, without further particulars, an enigma to mariners. Some suggest fog and an imperfect compass as the possible cause. A storm or squall of sufficient power to drive a vessel ashore would have been felt here, as it is only about eighteen miles up the south shore. The shore at that point is rocky and dangerous. The two tugs, Gardner and Anderson, with a lumber barge in tow, were dispatched to her relief about two o'clock yesterday. It is thought she may be lightened off with little trouble.—*Buffalo Express*, May 24.

DETROIT MATTERS.—The *Tribune* of Friday contained the following items:

"The barge Fulton, lying at Wenona, by some unaccountable means, sprung a leak on Sunday morning last, and sank very shortly. She had on 320,000 feet of lumber, bound for Buffalo.

"The steamer Margaret came up to port yesterday for two additional steam pumps which were considered necessary in getting up the steamer Merchant. Those sent are known as the Phoenix pump, and are in charge of Engineer J. C. Burton."

Miscellaneous Notes.

THE ARRIVALS.—The arrivals on Saturday and yesterday were of a comparatively light character.

LOW WATER.—The water in the river on Saturday was lower than for several days past. The bark Madilla experienced considerable difficulty in getting through Clark and Van Buren street bridges. A little dredging at these points might do some good.

NEW STEAMER.—The keel of a new steamer is being laid at Chatham, for the Montreal Merchants' Line, the dimensions to be as follows: Length of keel 150 feet, 30 feet beam, and 11 feet 6 inches hold. She will have good carrying capacity, and excellent cabin accommodations, and will probably be ready for service in the early part of the fall.

RELIEF.—The tug Minnie Morten has gone from Detroit to the aid of the schr Josephine. A channel is to be dredged by the former to let the latter reach deep water.

NEW TUG.—A new tug called the Starke Brothers is on her way to Milwaukee from Buffalo.

BEING RAISED.—The wreck of the schr Dan Tindall, sunk in the harbor at Manitowoc, is being raised.

BARGE PONTOONS.—Two large barge pontoons are nearly completed at Detroit for the Coast Wrecking Company, capable of raising 800 tons weight. The largest ever brought into service on the lakes.

FIRST ROUND TRIP.—The schooner Gilbert Mollison was the first sail vessel to make the round trip between Oswego and Chicago.

AFLOAT.—The steam barge Detroit, which grounded on Peach Island, was got afloat Tuesday afternoon, and with her barges has arrived at Detroit.

FROM DETROIT.—We clip the following items from the Detroit *Tribune* of Friday:

"The grain fleet of vessels which were due at this port have nearly all passed down, and very few may be expected from the west save those engaged in the ore trade. Quite a number of vessels have gone into different localities in quest of lumber freights.

"On yesterday the Canadian steamer Wales passed this port, having in tow the barge Hotchkiss, which had on board nearly 1,500,000 feet of lumber. This is the largest cargo of the kind that has passed here since the days of the barge St. Lawrence, which carried precisely 1,100,000 feet.

"The steamer City of Boston, from Dunluth, arrived here yesterday, shortly after noon, with passengers and freight, a portion of which was discharged at Sarnia, the remainder, consisting of 60 tons of pig iron, being consigned to Cleveland. A fleet of downward bound vessels had arrived in the river St. Clair, and several had reached the Flats. The water on the Flats in both channels had raised several inches, and less difficulty is apprehended from this out. The Boston leaves again on advertised time.

"Although the rush of spring work is over at this place, a large force of men is still employed. New work is now receiving attention. The 1,300 ton, three-masted schooner building for the Winslows, of Cleveland, will be ready to launch in about two weeks. The revenue cutter Fessenden is getting about $1,000 worth of repairs before going into active commission. The schooner Uncle Tom is in dock receiving a general overhauling, which will probably cost $2,000. The schooner Josephine, whose damages were light, is expected to give her place in the dock to-day to the propeller Pittsburgh which will receive general repairs. The bark Alice will be ready for sea in a few days. Repairs to the following extent were put on the vessels named during the winter and spring: Propeller Wenona, $15,000; propeller B. F. Wade, $1,000; propeller City of Detroit, $500; propeller Galena, $3,000; schooner A. Boody (rebuilt), $10,000, and about 40 others, whose repairs ranged from $200 to $2,000 each."

EFFECT OF LOW WATER.—The barge Graves and her two vessels in tow brought down from Chicago near on to 125,000 bu corn. Last season, owing to a greater depth of water, the same vessel brought at one trip 140,000 bushels. In this case the low stage of water in the lakes proves a damage to the owners of these vessels of not less than $1,000 on this trip. We understand vessels are forced to load from ten to twelve per cent short of the tonnage of last season, which will prove a rather serious deduction from the profits of the carrier.—*Buffalo Express*, May 24.

National Agricultural Congress.

From the St. Louis Republican, May 24.

The National Agricultural Congress will meet in this city on Monday, 27th inst., at 11 o'clock a. m. This is the third annual meeting of the Association. The first President was Hon. Herschell V. Johnson, of Georgia. The session was held at Augusta, Ga. The second session was held at Selma, Ala., and adjourned to meet in St. Louis. The present presiding officer is Dr. R. J. Spurr, of Lexington, Ky. Vice Presidents, Hon. Mark A. Cooper, of Georgia; Hon. James Lyons, of Virginia; and Major Lee R. Shryock, of Missouri. Every Farmers' Club, Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Board of Trade, and Chamber of Commerce in the country is a member of this organization. It is expected that about 600 delegates will be present at the coming Congress, gathered from every State in the Union. The delegates will be, in a great measure, the guests of the St. Louis Agricultural Association, the officers and directors of which have constituted themselves into a committee for the reception and entertainment of these visitors. The Fair Grounds will be called into requisition for a part of the entertainment, and the drives around the city and suburbs constitute another portion of the programme. The meeting for deliberation and other exercises in the shape of regular business, will be held at the Masonic Hall.

—A correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes from Naples, under date of May 2: "The topography of Vesuvius is no longer the same as that with which they pretended to be well acquainted. It is as though an earthquake had altered everything. Hills have appeared where but a few days ago stones stood for visitors to rest upon. Precipices have been formed which almost prevent further advance. All is altered; the very shape of the mountain has lost its well-known outlines, and the view is appalling."

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

INMAN LINE.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS are appointed to sail for QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP ... Thursday, May 30, 12 noon.
CITY OF PARIS ... Saturday, June 1, 2 p. m.
CITY OF BALTIMORE ... Thursday, June 6, 2 p. m.
CITY OF LONDON ... Saturday, June 8, 7 p. m.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 13, 10 a. m.
CITY OF BROOKLYN ... Saturday, June 15, 12 noon.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$32
To London	80	To London	37
To Paris	90	To Paris	2[illegible]

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, of JOHN G. DALE, 15 Broadway, New York, or

FRANCIS C. BROWN,
30 West Kinzie-st., Chicago.

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Established 1840. Steam between NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York.		From Boston.	
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Cuba	June 5	Batavia	June 8
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Cabin Passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold. Return Tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths selected.

Steerage Passage, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent; Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway.

P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent, 2[illegible] State-st. and 72 South Market-st., Chicago.

Temporary List of Steamships, Sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest & most expeditious route. For freight apply to TEN PERLEYS, CARTER & DARKE, 15 Billiter-st., London, DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 12 West Madison-st., Chicago.

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COOK, COBURN & CO., the oldest, largest, and most complete Advertising Agency in the West, receive advertisements for all Newspapers published. Co. S. av. 66 Wabash-av.
LOUIS LLOYD & CO., 128 Fifth-av., near Madison-st.
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HENRY L. GAY, Room 5 Board of Trade.
W. L. B. JENNEY, Rice Building, 77 Dearborn-st.
MERIAM & STREET, 34 South Canal-st.
A. L. BOBB, 374 Wabash-av., late of Bobb & Ackerman.
S. V. SHIPMAN & CO., 42 and 44 Arcade Building.
ROSE & WILCOX, 34 South Canal-st.
JAMES R. WILLETT, 204 East Washington-st.
JOHN K. WINCHELL, 488 State-st.
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P. M. ALMINI & CO., No. 344 State-st.
C. T. RAYNOLDS & CO., Mich. av. cor Washington-st.
Agricultural Implements.
ATWATER & CO., 175 E. Randolph-st., old stand.
WALKER, MITCHELL & CO., 33 West Lake-st.
WALTER A. WOOD (Reapers & Mowers), 226 E. Lake-st.
Bags and Wrapping Paper.
GEO. E. NOYES & MESSENGER, 341 and 343 W. Lake-st.
Banks.
BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., 134 West Twelfth-st.
CHICAGO SAVING INST. & TRUST CO., 121 LaSalle.
CUSHMAN & HARDIN, 10 N. Canal.
FOURTH NATIONAL, cor. Washington & Franklin.
LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, 109 W. Rand. & cor. Wash.
MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, 14 Congress-st.
MERCH. FARM. & MECH. SAVING, 66 S. Halsted.
SECOND NATIONAL, 82 West Washington-st.
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UNION INS. & TRUST CO.—Savings B—27 W. Mad.
Basket Manufacturer & Willow Dealer.
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Bedding.
A. S. ESMAY, 217 West Madison-st.
Belting and Rubber Goods.
HALLOCK & WHEELER, 73 West Randolph-st.
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RUBBER CLOTHING CO., Mich. av. and Harrison.
Belting Manufacturers.
MUNSON & CO., 14 and 16 West Randolph-st.
Billiard Table Manufacturers.
STEPHANI MONHEIMER & HART (Phelan & Collender tables), 819 State-st.
Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and Job Printers.
JOHN ATWATER, [illegible]
BLISS & SHARP, [illegible]
CAMERON, AMBERG, HOFFMAN & CO., [illegible]
C. E. CRANDALL, [illegible]
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., [illegible]
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JOHN H. SMALL & CO., 278 Canal & 380 Wabash-av.
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BISHOP & BARNES, 460 Wabash av.
BREWSTER (opp. Sherman House), W. Madison-st.
MACKENZIE, 379 Wabash av., and 79 W. Madison.
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AMES, SHERMAN & CO., 38 and 40 Wabash-av.
EDDY, HARVEY & CARTER, 272 Mad., nr. Market.
GAGE, CARHART & MALLORY, 227 & 229 Wabash-av.
KEITH BROS., cor. Michigan-av. and Washington-st.
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FARNSWORTH, BROWN & CO., 62 & 64 W. Wash.
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G. W. BARRETT & CO., 303 Wabash and 25 Canal.

Insurance (Fire).—Continued.
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NORTH MISSOURI (Tilley & Co.) 69 S. Canal-st.
Insurance (Life).
CHARTER OAK, 493 West Washington-st.
CONNECTICUT MUT. LIFE, Central B'k, Room 5.
EQUITABLE (JAMES JOHNSON), 479 Wabash av.
MUTUAL OF NEW YORK, cor State & Madison.
MUT. BENEFIT, 48 La Salle-st., cor. Madison.
NEW ENGLAND MUT. (E. M. Reiff), 18 [illegible]
LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, [illegible]
PROTECTION LIFE, [illegible]
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JONES & LAUGHLINS, [illegible] South Canal-st.
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WM. H. CLARKE & BRO., 69 West Washington.
GILES, BRO. & CO., cor. State and Madison.
GLASER, FIFIELD & CO., 275 Michigan av.
GOODRICH & KIRBY, 314 West Madison-st.
C. F. HAPPEL & CO., 276 W. Madison-st.
C. A. MORSE, 329 West Madison-st.
WM. M. MAYO, cor. Wabash av. and 23d st.
J. B. MAYO & CO., 463 State and 27 W. Madison-st.
N. MATSON & CO., 461 Wabash av.
A. H. MILLER, 479 Wabash av. and 43 W. Madison.
B. F. NORRIS & CO., 489 Wabash av.
C. D. PEACOCK, 69 W. Madison-st.
SPEER & HAMILTON, 564 State, & 20 W. Madison.
STARK & CO., 486 Wabash av.
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Monday Morning, May 27, 1872.

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ADDRESS AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE Liberal Republican Convention,

Held at Cincinnati, May 1, 2, and 3, 1872.

[Official Copy.]

Address to the People of the United States.

The Administration now in power has rendered itself guilty of wanton disregard of the laws of the land, and of usurping powers not granted by the Constitution; it has acted as if the laws had binding force only for those who are governed, and not for those who govern. It has thus struck a blow at the fundamental principles of Constitutional Government, and the liberties of the citizen.

The President of the United States has openly used the powers and opportunities of his high office for the promotion of personal ends.

He has kept notoriously corrupt and unworthy men in places of power and responsibility, to the detriment of the public interest.

He has used the public service of the Government as a machinery of corruption and personal influence, and has interfered, with tyrannical arrogance, in the political affairs of States and municipalities.

He has rewarded with influential and lucrative offices men who had acquired his favor by valuable presents, thus stimulating the demoralization of our political life by his conspicuous example.

He has shown himself deplorably unequal to the tasks imposed upon him by the necessities of the country, and culpably careless of the responsibilities of his high office.

The partisans of the Administration, assuming to be the Republican party, and controlling its organization, have attempted to justify such wrongs, and palliate such abuses, to the end of maintaining partisan ascendency.

They have stood in the way of necessary investigations and indispensable reforms, pretending that no serious fault could be found with the present administration of public affairs, thus seeking to blind the eyes of the people.

They have kept alive the passions and resentments of the late civil war, to use them for their own advantage; they have resorted to arbitrary measures in direct conflict with the organic law, instead of appealing to the better instincts of the Southern people by restoring to them those rights, the enjoyment of which is so indispensable to a successful administration of their local affairs, and would tend to revive a patriotic and hopeful national feeling.

They have degraded themselves and the name of their party, once justly entitled to the confidence of the nation, by a base sycophancy to the dispenser of Executive power and patronage, unworthy of Republican freemen; they have sought to silence the voice of just criticism and stifle the moral sense of the people, and to subjugate public opinion by tyrannical party discipline.

They are striving to maintain themselves in authority for selfish ends by an unscrupulous use of the power which rightfully belongs to the people, and should be employed only in the service of the country.

Believing that an organization thus led and controlled can no longer be of service to the best interests of the Republic, we have resolved to make an independent appeal to the sober judgment, conscience, and patriotism of the American people.

Resolutions.

We, the Liberal Republicans of the United States in National Convention assembled at Cincinnati, proclaim the following principles as essential to just government:

1. We recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of Government, in its dealings with the people, to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color, or persuasion, religious or political.

2. We pledge ourselves to maintain the Union of these States, emancipation and enfranchisement, and to oppose any re-opening of the questions settled by the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution.

3. We demand the immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities imposed on account of the rebellion which was finally subdued seven years ago, believing that universal amnesty will result in complete pacification in all sections of the country.

4. Local self government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized power. The public welfare requires the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, and the freedom of person under the protection of the *habeas corpus*. We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order, for the State self-government, and for the Nation a return to the methods of peace and the Constitutional limitations of power.

5. The Civil Service of the Government has become a mere instrument of partisan tyranny and personal ambition, and an object of selfish greed. It is a scandal and reproach upon free institutions, and breeds a demoralization dangerous to the perpetuity of republican government.

6. We therefore regard a thorough reform of the Civil Service as one of the most pressing necessities of the hour; that honesty, capacity, and fidelity constitute the only valid claims to public employment; that the offices of the Government cease to be a matter of arbitrary favoritism and patronage, and that public station shall become again a place of honor. To this end it is imperatively required that no President shall be a candidate for re-election.

7. We demand a system of Federal taxation which shall not unnecessarily interfere with the industry of the people, and which shall provide the means necessary to pay the expenses of the Government, economically administered, the pensions, the interest on the public debt, and a moderate annual reduction of the principal thereof; and recognizing that there are, in our midst, honest but irreconcilable differences of opinion with regard to the respective systems of protection and free trade, we remit the discussion of the subject to the people in their Congressional Districts, and the decision of Congress thereon, wholly free from Executive interference or dictation.

8. The public credit must be sacredly maintained, and we denounce repudiation in every form and guise.

9. A speedy return to specie payments is demanded alike by the highest considerations of commercial morality and honest government.

10. We remember with gratitude the heroism and sacrifices of the soldiers and sailors of the Republic, and no act of ours shall ever detract from their justly-earned fame or the full rewards of their patriotism.

11. We are opposed to all further grants of land to railroads or other corporations. The public domain should be held sacred to actual settlers.

12. We hold that it is the duty of the Government, in its intercourse with foreign nations, to cultivate the friendships of peace, by treating with all on fair and equal terms, regarding it alike dishonorable either to demand what is not right or submit to what is wrong.

13. For the promotion and success of these vital principles, and the support of the candidates nominated by this Convention, we invite and cordially welcome the co-operation of all patriotic citizens, without regard to previous political affiliations.

SENATOR FERRY'S LETTER.

This is a day of political marvels, and, among all the wonders that are confronting us, the letter of Senator Ferry, of Connecticut, holds a high place. Mr. Ferry says he is against Greeley—this is astonishment No. 1, for he was elected by the Democracy of Connecticut, who are for Greeley. Mr. Ferry says he is against Greeley, because it would be "mere midsummer madness" to sell the surplus and idle gold in the Treasury—this is astonishment No. 2, because Ferry's proposition is economically wrong, and opposed, not only to the teachings of Yale College, but of every other institution of learning which maintains a department of Political Economy. Finally, the letter discloses the fact that the Administration at Washington was a party to the "bolt" by which Hawley was defeated—this is astonishment No. 3, and the greatest by far of all. It enables us to understand the remark of the Springfield *Republican* (a warm supporter of Greeley) that the Connecticut Legislature had elected the least worthy and useful of the two candidates. It enables us to understand why the Federal office-holders in New Haven and Bridgeport worked so zealously to break up the caucus and defeat Hawley, and why they were not interfered with by the appointing power—for the so-called Civil Service Reform has been so conspicuously violated since the first of January that it is only the most innocent specimen of the genus greenhorn who will believe that a tender regard for Mr. Curtis' rules kept these New Haven office-holders in their places after they had joined the Democratic party in an effort to break in pieces the Republican party organization in Connecticut. A fourth revelation is pointed out by the *Nation*, viz: "That the Democrats have given practical proof of their willingness to act with any portion of the Republican party that chooses to revolt, and the importance of this fact it would be impossible to overrate, no matter by what name it is called."

It will be remembered that the Republican State Convention of Connecticut, one of the earliest to choose delegates to Philadelphia, did not instruct for Grant,—did not even advise his renomination,—but followed the old-fashioned method of selecting delegates of good character, and leaving them free to do what might seem the wisest thing when the Philadelphia Convention should assemble; and that General Hawley was placed at the head of the delegation. Whether this had anything to do with the activity of the office-holders in breaking the caucus and defeating Hawley, we do not know, but the signs certainly point that way, and they give new emphasis to the idea which is fast gaining ground, that the party represented at Philadelphia has ceased to be the Republican party and has become the Grant party—the mere desperate representative of present power, patronage, and spoils.

But it is Mr. Ferry's notion of what constitutes "mere midsummer madness" that we wish particularly to deal with. The United States Treasury holds, and has long held, a quantity of gold metal over and above the amount needed to pay interest, redeem certificates, etc.—in short, over and above its needs,—ranging from sixty to eighty millions of dollars. This metal is considered by both economists and and business men to be capital. The theorists and the "practical men" are agreed as to that. It is something susceptible of use in the ordinary concerns of life and of Government. It is worth to the United States 6 per cent per annum if used. If not used it is worth nothing. Mr. Greeley holds (and among his economic views we are glad to find one in which we can entirely concur with him) that to retain this gold in the Treasury when we might use it by stopping 6 per cent interest on an equivalent amount of bonds, is a great piece of folly. Senator Ferry, on the other hand, holds that to sell this gold and stop the interest would be "mere midsummer madness." Judge ye between these opposed and warring opinions! Let Mr. Greeley be judged by his—we ask nothing better.

It would not be fair to pass over the idea which lies at the bottom of Senator Ferry's theory. It is this: That to sell this surplus gold would leave the public in the hands of the gold-gamblers, who might then run up the price to any figure they pleased. In order to protect the public from this supposed evil, the Government ought to sacrifice about $4,800,000 per annum. That is to say, if there were no such gold in the Treasury, it would be worth while for Congress to appropriate $4,800,000 per annum to protect the community against the gold-gamblers. This is part and parcel of the interference theory of Government,—sometimes called the paternal theory of Government. It is based upon false principles from beginning to end. It assumes that the people cannot take care of their dollars and cents, unless some man, chosen from their own number, and not specially educated thereto, is appointed to look after their pocket-books and see that they don't ruin themselves and all go to the poor-house. Why spend your money to protect the community against the gold-gamblers any more than against the stock-gamblers, the wheat-gamblers, the oil-gamblers, the whiskey-gamblers, the pork-gamblers, the tea-and-coffee-gamblers? To take out of the market sixty or eighty millions of gold is simply to help the gamblers to keep up the price. There is that much less gold for them to buy, in their efforts to keep up the price. The supply in the market is that much lessened in proportion to the demand. The United States is a party to the gold-gamblers' conspiracy, to that extent. All such interferences defeat themselves. This particular interference assumes that the Gold Room contains only one party, the bulls, who are bellowing to keep up the price. It makes no account of the bears, who are howling alongside to keep it down. It deliberately sides with the bulls, by taking out of their way sixty or eighty millions of gold which they would otherwise have to buy. And then, with charming simplicity, it says, We are siding with the bears! What business is it of the Government to side with either of them?

Go to! The "midsummer madness" has not possessed Mr. Greeley this round. It has broken out in another quarter.

A WEATHERCOCK.

The course of Judge Stanley Matthews, of Cincinnati, with reference to the Cincinnati Convention, is certainly very remarkable, and at the very least is not creditable to his understanding or force of character. It will be remembered that his speech in the Convention, of which he was Temporary Chairman, committed him heartily to the movement, and was full of denunciation of the Administration. When the decision of the Convention was made, however, he immediately crossed his tracks by disavowing that decision in a letter which was as notable for its violent denunciation of the Convention's action as his speech had been for its hearty advocacy. When taxed with inconsistency, Judge Matthews replied that his speech was an impromptu affair, made at an hour's notice, and, although such an excuse exposed him to the charge of vacillation and infirmity of purpose, his friends had charity enough to accept it in lieu of anything better. If nothing further had turned up, the matter would probably have soon been dropped, and Judge Matthews, with his speech and his letter, have faded out of remembrance,—the former as a man who had no fixed purpose, and the latter as an unimportant episode of the Convention, powerless either for good or evil. But it once more comes before the public in a new shape, which demands further explanation. The demand comes from men whom he invited to that Convention upon certain terms, with which he himself has failed to comply. We print, from the Cincinnati *Commercial*, the following letter, in which, as will be seen, the result of the Convention is specially contemplated and his own position defined:

CINCINNATI, March 30, 1872.

Geo. Olmsted, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR: While I differ with you *toto cœlo* on the question of the tariff, I cordially concur in your views as to the policy to be pursued in the effort to overthrow the present Administration, to combine upon the simplest grounds all the elements of opposition, and concentrate their united support upon candidates of high character, whose success will redeem the politics of the country from the influences of corruption and restore good Government to the country. *I would heartily support Horace Greeley if he should be considered the strongest man for the race.* I hope you will attend the Convention. Yours truly, STANLEY MATTHEWS.

The excuse that his speech was an impromptu affair cannot apply to this letter, in which he pledges himself to heartily support Mr. Greeley. It is a letter written coolly and deliberately to a friend, before the meeting of the Convention. The wording of the letter shows that the question must have been asked him in a preceding letter whether or not he would support Mr. Greeley if nominated, and he has placed himself squarely on the record in his reply as ready to give him his hearty support.

Judge Matthews has now published a fourth (or fifth) card, in which he says that he opposes Greeley not because he has any objection to Greeley's "talent, high aims, and personal purity of character," but because the nomination was "evidently brought about by bargain and intrigue." That is: Judge Stanley Matthews, who was present, and who would have seen no objection to the Trumbull men going over to Adams in a body, or the Adams men going over to Trumbull in a body, finds a high moral imperfection in an unsuccessful attempt to transfer the Brown men to Greeley in a body. This is the fifth and last act in the Matthews comedy. *Ne quinque productior actu.*

LAST WORDS OF DAN. VOORHEES.

We printed, yesterday, the doleful speech of Voorhees, made before his constituents, endeavoring to extenuate his political crime. Like all speeches of persons under sentence, this was long, as if for the purpose of putting off the execution to the latest moment.

The history of Voorhees' offence is brief. Like many others, he owes his untimely end to ambition. He had the good fortune to locate himself in a part of the State of Indiana where a large proportion of the settlers were from the border Southern States. Daniel was a fluent talker. In those days it was popular to denounce the Abolitionists in that part of the country, as it was in other parts. In Daniel's time it was popular, in speaking of the Republicans, to use the term "Black" to give it emphasis, and Daniel was always great on emphasis. He was always an object of admiration to himself and to his immediate friends, and proudly wore the title of the "Tall Sycamore of the Wabash." Unfortunately, however, there was a man residing in another part of the State, named Hendricks, who was even more widely known, and who had a reputation among Democrats for ability, solidity, and experience; and, though the Tall Sycamore swung his limbs and tossed his top with intense vigor, whenever the Democrats had any special honor to confer, they always hunted up Hendricks, and never mentioned Voorhees.

Now, Voorhees knew he was a greater man than Hendricks, and yet nobody ever mentioned him for President, or the Senate, or for Governor, or for a foreign mission. With that modesty which always distinguishes superiority, he determined at last to assert his claims and crush his rival. The Cincinnati Convention offered him the long-desired opportunity. If there were no Democratic nomination there would be no mention of Hendricks for President. If the right man could be selected at Cincinnati, then Hendricks could be shelved, and Voorhees might go to the Senate. A combination was, therefore, made by a squad of Democratic Congressmen at Washington to nominate a man at Cincinnati who would recognize Voorhees as the Democratic party in Indiana, and his associates as the party in their respective States, and thus enable these gentlemen to run the next machine for themselves. The Cincinnati Convention refused to ratify the bargain. The result was, that Voorhees and his squad bolted, and Daniel assumed the job of assassinating Greeley at the opening of the campaign. Though the purpose of the conspirators was evident, the attempt failed. Voorhees was caught in the act; has been tried by the Democratic party from one end of the country to the other, and, convicted by the unanimous voice, he came home to make his dying speech and confession preparatory to being despatched into oblivion.

The speech itself was a plaintive appeal to his neighbors to extenuate his opposition to Horace Greeley, because Horace Greeley had been all his life a Republican, and never a Democrat. He told the old story of Horace Greeley's support of the anti-slavery cause, of his favoring a Protective tariff, of his defence of the equality before the law of all citizens, and said that he could not support him. It is true, he expected the nomination at Cincinnati of another person, who was not and had never been a Democrat, who had upheld and supported all the legislation of the Republican Congress, and all the Executive proclamations of Lincoln,—but, then, that other man was one who had been selected by himself and his friends. With Horace Greeley, who differed in no essential particular from Adams, Davis, Trumbull, Brown, or Chase, Mr. Voorhees had no contract, express or implied, and it was asking too much for him to support Greeley, who would, like all other Presidents, find his friends and advisers among a more eminent class of public men. He frankly told his hearers that the election of Greeley was the sign that all men of his class were to pass out of public life; and, therefore, a sense of self-preservation had induced him to do what he could to have a third candidate nominated at Baltimore. Grant's re-election will, of course, perpetuate existing abuses, but then it will prevent new men, Democrats or Republicans, rising to take the places of those who have a prescriptive right to govern. What is it to Mr. Voorhees whether the Government be purified or not, unless *he* is in power? How is Mr. Voorhees concerned in a political revolution which shall place some other man in the Senate as the successor of Morton, and leave him the limited area of Vigo County? Unless there is a revolution that will place Voorhees in place of Morton, let Morton remain where he is. Unless Grant can be displaced by some one under obligation to Voorhees, let Grant remain where he is. Unless the Democrats will acknowledge that Voorhees is the party, let the party go to smash. Voorhees, or the deluge; Voorhees, or the wreck of matter and the crush of worlds!

For these reasons, expressed, or readily understood by his audience, Voorhees justified his opposition to Greeley, and his scheme to elect Grant, by using the Baltimore Convention for that purpose. After he had told his story over and over again, he concluded thus:

If, however, it should happen otherwise, and I should be laid away in my political grave, alongside the dear old party for whom I have fought a hundred battles, and never one against her, all I ask of you, my constituents, whom I have known and loved so long, is—[Here the report abruptly closes.]

This reads as if the prisoner failed to finish his speech in consequence of the sudden falling of the drop! At all events, it is likely that his hearers will see that his last request, to be laid away in the grave, will be promptly complied with.

THE SUPPLEMENTAL TREATY.

The telegraph reports that the Senate has "ratified" the supplemental article which Earl Granville proposed in settlement of the question of indirect claims, with some modifications, which do not, however, affect the principle involved. The despatch is probably wrongly worded, as the action of the Senate is as yet informal, the President having placed the diplomatic correspondence before that body simply for advice. The Senate, therefore, has, by a two-thirds vote, advised the President to accede to the proposition, and the State Department will notify the English Government to that effect to-day. Should the latter formally accept the supplemental article also, then it will, perhaps, come before the Senate for ratification, which, of course, is already insured by the preliminary action. By the terms of the article, the United States withdraws the claims for consequential damages, and Great Britain gives her assurances that the withdrawal shall be a precedent which shall govern the two countries in their future relations, and will allow those assurances to become matters of record at the Geneva Arbitration. These assurances, the *Saturday Review* tells us, are as superfluous as a written guaranty that Great Britain will not, in future wars, slit the noses of prisoners.

At last, however, light breaks through, and no obstacle stands in the way of the execution of the Washington Treaty, as Great Britain has solemnly pledged herself to abide by the decisions of the Geneva Arbitration. For this successful issue we now owe little to the Administration. It is to England that we are indebted for the end of this sorry muddle, in which our Government has been compelled to cut all sorts of ridiculous capers for the amusement of other Governments, and for establishing an arbitration in which we have a fair show of obtaining for our ship owners compensation for actual property destroyed. It is a matter for national congratulation that these claims are now in a fair way of settlement, and that the character of the Arbitrators—Hon. Charles Francis Adams for the United States, Sir Alexander J. E. Cockburn, Lord Chief Justice, for Great Britain, Count Sclopis of Italy, Herr Staempfli of Switzerland, and Baron De Itajuba of Brazil—is such as to guarantee this country an exact and impartial award. The judicial functions of the Arbitrators commence at Geneva, June 15.

GASTRONOMY AND PREACHING.

Gastronomy seems to have finally settled the question of location for the next meeting of the Methodist General Conference. When the matter was brought up for decision, Dr. Slicer (good, healthy name) recommended Baltimore, as there was plenty of good food and fare in that city, such as strawberries and soft-shell crabs. Brother Cooper recommended Philadelphia, because it had an abundant market and no soft-shell crabs to give the brethren the dyspepsia. Dr. Slicer retorted that a soft-shell crab was as good to eat as a slice of mutton. A Cincinnati delegate urged the claims of that city, because it had superb strawberries and cream. Brother Spinkle, of Kentucky, also favored Cincinnati, because it had blue-grass beefsteaks, butter, and milk, which were better than all the trash Dr. Slicer had talked about. Brother Bonner, of St. Louis, presented the claims of that city, and Brother Wright, of Kansas, seconded him, with the assertion that there were large numbers of yellow-legged chickens out there, and "he would bet you" they surpassed all the oysters and soft-shelled crabs in the world. The last argument was evidently a settler, for, on the very first vote, the yellow-legged chickens of St. Louis got 201 votes, the blue-grass beefsteaks of Cincinnati 163, while the soft-shelled crabs of Baltimore, and the abundant market of Philadelphia, hardly received a ballot. The vote is not without its significance, and illustrates a fact we have often observed,—the close alliance between gastronomy and good preaching. It shows that our Methodist brethren are good judges of what is refreshing to the inner man, that they can prescribe for the body as well as the soul, and that they were not ready to prejudice the good old cause of Methodism with soft-shell crab dyspepsia, or the illusive promises of blue-grass beefsteaks at Cincinnati, which might turn out to be nothing but pork tenderloins. The yellow-legged chicken, of the spring, contemporary with the meeting of the Conference, broiled to a turn and served with the conventional garnishments, is nutritious, healthy, satisfactory to the taste, and conducive to good sermons.

All the Grant organs in this city having had their say about the circulation of THE TRIBUNE, and having thus published an item of some public interest, we beg to inform them that the circulation of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is now larger—

1st. Than it was one year ago at this time;
2d. Larger than it was before the fire;
3d. Larger than it was before the Cincinnati Convention.

The five Grant organs are simply competing with each other in the same field, and cutting each other's throats, so far as circulation goes. This is evidenced by the decline in the *Times'* circulation, which was recently admitted in its own columns. When the five Grant organs get another item of equal public interest, we will pay some attention to it.

A century ago, Junius thus described the Marquis of Granby:

It has lately been the fashion to pay a compliment to the bravery and generosity of the Commander-in-Chief at the expense of his understanding. They who love him least make no question of his courage, while his friends dwell chiefly on the facility of his disposition. Admitting him to be as brave as a total absence of all feeling and reflection can make him, let us see what sort of merit he derives from the remainder of his character. If it be generosity to accumulate in his own person and family a number of lucrative employments; to provide at the public expense for every creature that bears the name of Manners; to heap promotions upon his favorites and dependents, the present Commander-in-Chief is the most generous man alive.

The parallel between the Commander-in-Chief of a century ago and the Commander-in-Chief of 1872 needs no further illustration.

The *Nation* says that "The Springfield *Republican* and CHICAGO TRIBUNE are the only two influential papers which were instrumental in getting up the Cincinnati movement which make even a pretence of warmth in supporting him, and we suspect in both cases it is done with much heaviness of heart and bitterness of spirit."

This is equivalent to saying that THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is not really in earnest in supporting Mr. Greeley, however much it may appear to be. As this is not true, and is an imputation, or insinuation, opposed to the rules of journalism which the *Nation* has done so much to enforce and improve, we presume the expression we have quoted was an inadvertence.

Mr. Scammon's newspaper seems to think that it has done something to hurt the circulation of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

THE TRIBUNE has not lost any subscribers that it is aware of; but, if it should lose them all, any professor of phrenology could tell that Mr. Scammon's newspaper would not get any of them.

POLITICAL.

Conventions this week as follows:

STATE.

May 30—Pennsylvania, Democratic, Harrisburg.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

May 28—Seventh Indiana, Republican, Lafayette.
May 29—Eleventh Indiana, Republican, Plymouth.
May 29—Thirteenth Illinois, Republican, Bloomington.

—In the Thirteenth Illinois District, General John McNulta has carried the Republican primaries for Congress.

—The Aurora (Ill.) *Herald* says:

The only prominent candidate for Congress from Kane County is the Hon. William H. Hawkins, at present Mayor of the city of Aurora.

—In the Seventh Indiana District, the Republican candidates for Congress are: Colonel William C. Wilson, M. D. White, Thomas J. Cason, Monroe M. Milford, B. F. Gregory, and Dr. C. V. Jones. In the Eleventh Indiana District, the candidates are General Jasper Packard, present Representative; Colonel Gilbert A. Pierce, Sidney Keith, and W. G. George.

—The Quincy (Ill.) *Herald* says:

Colonel E. K. Jones arrived yesterday. In the afternoon he was explaining to his friends how it had been ordained that whoever the German influence bit in the Republican State Convention had to go under. The Colonel appears to think that he was the man who was bit.

—The Waukegan (Ill.) *Gazette*, an Administration paper, records with satisfaction a unanimous vote for Grant, in one of the bar-rooms of that city, and adds: "Straws, etc."

—The Bloomington (Ill.) *Republican* says:

The Republican State Central Committee has for its member in this district the old chronic office holder, W. W. Sellers, of the Pekin Post Office. Pretty hard up for timber.

—The Quincy (Ill.) *Herald* says:

The Adams County delegation to the office holders' Convention did a big thing when they nominated E. C. Hamburgher for Clerk of the Supreme Court in this Grand Division. The delegation should be called together to explain where Mr. Hamburgher stands politically. He is reported to be opposed to Grant for the Presidency, and for a first choice is said to favor that mild and passive Democrat, Senator Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio. How is that for a candidate on a Grant ticket?

—Simeon K. Wolfe, of Floyd County, is the Democratic candidate for Congress (*vice* Kerr) in the Second Indiana District, nominated last Wednesday, on the 40th ballot. The Convention was, at the start, pretty evenly divided between John B. Floyd, Cyrus L. Dunham, of Clark, James A. Cravens, of Floyd, and the successful candidate; and the contest was very hot and bitter. The Convention refused to adopt a platform.

—Joseph J. Brooks, the Liberal nominee for Governor of Arkansas, was pastor of the Methodist Church in Muscatine, Iowa, 1862–'63.

—The Portage (Wis.) *Register* says:

We learn that General E. S. Bragg will enter the field as a Congressional candidate in the Fond du Lac District, with fair prospects of success. The opinion among the best informed Democrats is, that Mr. Eldredge will not be a candidate, but will be held in reserve as a candidate for the Senate if the opposition to General Grant shall control the Legislature, and if they fail to do that he will be made the next Democratic candidate for Governor.

—The St. Paul (Minn.) *Dispatch* says:

The *Pioneer*, this morning, has a manly and cordial editorial approving of Mr. Greeley's acceptance letter, and incidentally, of course, of his candidacy. It declares that his indorsement at Baltimore now "seems inevitable." The Democratic sentiment of Minnesota is almost unanimous in his favor, and the *Pioneer*, this morning, correctly gives voice to the sentiments of its party.

—The "Horace Greeley Grand March" has appeared.

—A Western paper relates that a Democrat was dining at a certain hotel one day, when the polite waiter said to him, "Beef, pork, mutton, veal, or chicken?" "I don't care a ——," was the reply, "anything to beat Grant."

—Jacob S. Golladay, of the Third Kentucky District, will be a candidate for re-election, and John Allison, Register of the Treasury, is a candidate for Congress from the Twentieth Pennsylvania District, now represented by Hon. Samuel Griffith.

—Says the Cairo *Bulletin* (Democratic):

Agassiz was in Chicago last week. It is presumed he went there for the purpose of ascertaining, if possible, to what age and species of fossil the *Times* newspaper belongs.

—Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, is not only not in favor of supporting Greeley, but prefers Grant to Greeley. In a speech at Mathews Court House last week, he said: "With my hand in a vice, and compelled to choose, I would take Grant, because he is a fool."

—The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, which counts one of the largest Democratic constituencies in the West, says:

We are on the eve of a Democratic State Convention in Ohio, to appoint delegates to Baltimore. If there are any candidates for President and Vice President against Greeley and Brown, their names are not visible above the political horizon. The Democracy of Ohio will follow in the wake of, and take similar position with, their brethren in Tennessee and New York. They mean, in this campaign, to make a finish of Grant, and do not propose to take any position that will benefit him, his family, his office-holders, or his military ring.

—A Greeley Club has been organized at West Jackson, Miss., and the resolutions dispense with all equivocation by announcing the intention to support Mr. Greeley "under all circumstances, irrespective of party fealty or prejudice, whatever be the action of other contemplated Conventions, general or local."

—The Philadelphia *Post* has found out what ails us. It has discovered that the politics of the country are in a state of "preliminary transitoriness."

—Miss Anna Dickinson is understood to be preparing a lecture on Horace Greeley, which she proposes to deliver through the country during the Presidential campaign.

—The Albany *Argus* (Democratic) says:

Let us have a campaign of peace and good will! Let us join the great party of reconciliation, and win a triumph that will bless alike the victor and the conquered.

—The Vincennes (Ind.) *Sun* wants the politicians to stand back,—saying:

This is a time for the people to act, and dictate the course for the leaders to pursue. We have been governed by the professional politicians too long, and their government has resulted in continuous defeat, year after year. We must confess that we are tired of such leadership, and feel disposed to urge the politicians and office-holders to stand back for a time.

—Dan. Voorhees begins to see a Grant cat under the meal-tub which he recently upset in Congress.

—A prominent Mississippi gentleman writes the following in the course of a private letter:

Down here we are almost a unit for the Cincinnati ticket, and, when the Democracy speak at Baltimore, we expect to give it a support both solid and earnest,—a support that will sink the few floating fossils far below the surface.

—The New Haven *Palladium* (Grant) says of the election of Senator Ferry:

The *Register* misunderstands our position. We are not so blind as to fail to see "political significance" in the manner in which Mr. Ferry was re-elected. The *Register* is quite correct in saying that the crack of the party whip has lost its terrors. It would have been as impossible, a few years ago, to have induced Republicans to disregard the rule of caucus, as it would have been to have brought the Democrats to vote unanimously for a Republican. It is cause for congratulation that individual members of parties have become more independent, and can rise above the prejudices of partisan ties. We do not expect to support Mr. Greeley for the Presidency, but it will give us the sincerest pleasure to see our neighbor going so with its customary vigor and enthusiasm, and we shall not twit it with inconsistency. That it should admit the possibility of doing so is a sign of the progress achieved in the last few years. One year ago no one would have ventured to predict it.

—Collector Casey, of New Orleans, when a resident of Louisville, was a dry goods clerk, and had the reputation of being somewhat wild.

—The New Orleans *Times* says:

Ex-Governors Herbert, Hahn, Wells, and Mouton, who were all elected by the people in this State, are in favor of Greeley. So is Governor Baker, who was appointed Governor by General Hancock, and the only remaining ex-Governor, our worthy Mayor, is of the same tendency, but has not yet made up his mind to associate himself in a good cause with people for whom he has a strong distaste. His Honor, in his heart, prefers Horace in the abstract, but Horace, with Democratic backers, and Warmoth, is a very bitter pill to swallow.

—The Mobile *Register* says of the views of Alexander H. Stephens:

He is fully, bitterly, and uncompromisingly opposed to Mr. Greeley, and would rather die in the last ditch than be induced to raise the white flag. There is nothing of the modern editor—not a *soupçon* of the "live newspaper man" about Mr. Stephens. He edits his Atlanta paper by living at Liberty Hall, Crawfordsville, and receiving his mail and news at that point. He is thus twelve hours behind any other editor in his knowledge of events, and his views upon them are double that time in getting to his readers. Hence a lightning sensation may strike, shiver, and ignite his community, and then die out, before Mr. Stephens can even call for the engine. His lightning-rods, so to speak, have both points buried in the ground.

—The Lawrence (Kan.) *Journal* predicts an open rupture in the Republican party, if President Grant is renominated at Philadelphia, and thinks that a Wilson, Blaine, or Colfax should be nominated.

—The New Orleans *Republican*, in reviewing the letter of General Hebert, says:

All the South wants is offered in the platform adopted at Cincinnati. The men that were nominated by the Convention that made this acceptable platform have accepted of it, and bound themselves to abide by its declarations. This being the case, as it confessedly is, the Southern people can present no reasonable objection to supporting the nominees, because this is the way to obtain the platform, which is their main want.

—James Parton, the author of the Life of Horace Greeley, was once heard to say that there was no office he should so much like as that of Light-House Keeper, for the keeper has nothing to do but to trim his light and read or write. When Greeley becomes President he must erect a model light-house for Parton.

—The Louisville *Courier-Journal* wants to know what may not be expected from Greeley's election, when his candidacy relieved several thousand citizens from disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment.

—A Southern journal declares that John C. Breckinridge is in business and out of politics, and refuses to allow his name to be used in any political connection.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Dr. Hez. Williams, of Alton, Surgeon of the Second Illinois Artillery in the war, died last Wednesday.

—The Peoria *Review* says:

The grand proportions of the Capitol at Springfield are assuming shape and beauty. On the west the stone columns are in place, and the walls up to their full height. The immense size of the structure already dwarfs the limited area of the grounds, and painfully impresses a beholder with the disproportion between the building itself and its cramped and narrowed location. A Peorian cannot help contrasting its appearance upon its present location with the magnificent effect it would have produced if overlooking the Valley of the Illinois from the summit of Pulsifer's Bluff.

—George W. Morris succeeds Colonel Orland Smith as Superintendent of the Springfield & Southern Railroad.

—The first lumber-raft of the season was sold at Rock Island, Friday, at $14 per thousand.

—The Bloomington *Republican* says:

We have heard several persons of the Grant stamp say that THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE had run out here since taking a decided stand for Greeley, so we made inquiries at the news depots, and find at one of them THE TRIBUNE has gained over seventy five subscribers since the Cincinnati Convention. We can only find three or four of the *Inter-Ocean* in the stores, and they are taken because they are for Grant.

—There is a "lock" at Henry, for the improvement of the Illinois River, giving slack-water navigation to LaSalle; but the tolls for passing through the lock are an effectual barrier to business. Rivermen don't see the "improvement" in this.

—Daniel S. DePeuw claims $25,000 damages of Ainsworth & Co., his employers, for arrest on a false charge of embezzlement; and the case will be tried at Jacksonville in August.

—Olive E. Harvey, Clerk in the Bloomington Post Office, is under $3,000 bonds for trial for detaining letters, 700 of which were found stowed away. He explains that he was one day in a hurry to get out of the office earlier, and hid these letters, where he afterwards forgot them.

The Bloomington *Republican* says:

If Postmasters would leave politics alone and let the people run them, there would be no excuse for 700 letters remaining hid three months, for want of time to distribute them.

WISCONSIN.

The Platteville *Witness* says:

The proprietors of the Williams diggings have pocketed $25,000 for mineral already sold, and they have enough taken out to amount to about as much more. Pretty good for four months.

—The Hon. Charles H. Larrabee, formerly M. C. from Wisconsin, died recently at Olympia, Washington Territory.

—The Portage *Register* says:

The proposed new air line to Chicago is also receiving attention now-a-days. The "skirmishers" on the line have now reached this city, and the agents of the Company are now here busily engaged in our county offices making plats, &c., of the country through which the line is expected to pass. This enterprise is in fact assuming public importance, and it seems probable that the road will be built at an early day. We shall have more to say of this road, as events, in the future, develop themselves.

—It is rumored that a Greeley Republican paper will be started in Milwaukee. Also that a new German Republican paper will be started there.

—The booms at Wausau are full of logs, and men have been sent up the river to stop all further driving.

IOWA.

The Marshalltown *Times* has discontinued its daily edition.

—Great excitement exists at Palo, Linn County, over the discovery of gold four miles south of that town, on a farm owned by Mr. Jerome Shurt, [illegible]. It is found wherever they strike the rock, four feet below the surface, for a mile in extent along the Cedar River.

—The new evening paper at DesMoines is to be called the *Republican*, and will absorb the *Review*. Colonel Stewart, of the latter, and Captain Edwards, State Printer, are the responsible parties.

INDIANA.

William Baker, Mayor of Evansville, and brother of Governor Conrad Baker, died last Thursday evening.

—Joseph Whitesack, for eighteen years a teacher in St. Joseph County, died at Hamilton, last Tuesday afternoon, from an overdose of Fowler's solution of arsenic.

—The South Bend *Tribune* says:

A few days since, two little boys were playing marbles in Centre street, near Main, when one of them became enraged at the other, and, seizing a billet of wood, threw it at him. The boy dodged the blow intended for him, and the stick of wood struck with full force in the face of Willie Ritter, a 2-year-old child of P. J. Ritter, who happened to be sitting in the door of his father's house at the time, and destroyed the sight of one of his eyes.

—Three young men in Newbern played a practical joke on a young acquaintance lately while returning home from seeing his girl. They accosted him as highwaymen and demanded his money, which he surrendered. They handed it back and laughed at him. Next day they were arrested for assault, and fined $17 each.

—The Republicans of Laporte County have nominated:

For Representative, S. S. Sabin; Clerk, H. C. Shannon; Sheriff, Daniel L. Brown; Treasurer, John T. Sanders.

—The Republicans of St. Joseph County have nominated:

For Representative, Dr. W. W. Butterworth; Sheriff, Captain Joseph Turnock; Treasurer, Captain B. Creviston.

MICHIGAN.

President Beckwith, of the State Agricultural Society, whose home is at Cassopolis, thinks there is but little to fear from potato-bugs this season.

—Grand Rapids expects to have one of the Democratic State Conventions this year.

MINNESOTA.

The State Fair is to be held at St. Paul, in September.

—Several thousand bushels of potatoes have been shipped from Fairbault to Central Illinois for a market.

—Captain Henry A. Castle, of St. Paul, delivers the address in Winona, on Decoration Day.

—St. Paul is scandalized by the discovery that the Grand Jury was bribed not to indict Mrs. Robinson, keeper of the most notorious brothel in the place, for a brutal assault on the wife of John B. Brisbin, a prominent lawyer. Brisbin has re-entered the field, however, against both Mrs. Robinson and the corrupt jurors, with undiminished courage.

—A few weeks ago there was not a prospect of enough water to bring down the logs; now there is too much water. The St. Paul *Pioneer* says:

It rains about these days almost unceasingly. A rainless day sometimes interrupts the steady fall of water, but nobody gathers any hope from it that the weather has settled into anything but moisture, mud, and misery.

PERSONAL.

Prevost Paradol left among his literary remains a defence of suicide.

—Professor Agassiz and party at last accounts were in Patagonia. They have found a "desert where even thistles will not grow," but, as compensation, have also discovered "oysters a foot in diameter."

—"Sunset Cox" closed a recent lecture on "American Humor" by saying it lacked refinement, and should be pruned. He advocated the gathering of the roses of hilarity, but with a gentle grasp that will not destroy the plant.

—A Russian Prince who died lately is supposed to have been hurried to his end by brooding over a breach of etiquette in having forgotten a postponed rubber of whist.

—The *Army and Navy Gazette* believes that the cause of Prince Bismarck's want of sleep is the pain from an ancient source of disquiet—swollen veins in the leg, the result of a quack medicine he was tempted to try many years ago for some slight inconvenience.

—The continued ailing of the German Emperor, who has been indisposed for some months, has created a general impression that he is gradually sinking to his grave. He is occasionally reported to be recovering, but after a few days comes a relapse. His physicians attribute his present ill-health to over-exertion in shooting and hunting during the winter, a pleasure which the aged sportsman seems unwilling to relinquish. He is 75 years old, and, during the last few years, has had much to try his strength, both of mind and body. The present good state of the German Government, largely due to the genius of Bismarck, is such that his death would not seriously affect the body politic, and the heir-apparent, now 32 years of age, is thoroughly acquainted with the affairs of state, and is thought capable of carrying out the designs of his father.

—A fiendish attempt was made on Saturday last, while the Chappaqua wood-chopper was on his way into the country, to betray him into an oath. The train-boy was the humble instrument of the plotters. The lad commenced by flinging an innocent prize package into the philosopher's lap. He didn't notice it. Then the imp commenced with pictorials, and, one after the other, placed before the wood-chopper abominable caricatures of his philosophic person. He gazed at them all patiently and placidly, and laid them aside after a few minutes' contemplation. Last of all, came a "Comic Life of Horace Greeley," with pictures representing the sage in scandalous proximity to the fair Victoria Woodhull. The passengers clung to their seats, expecting the air to become phosphorous with blasphemous anger. But Horace examined the pictures with a half-sad look,—more in sorrow than in anger,—and said never a word. Whereupon the opinion was generally expressed through the car that he wasn't much of a swearer, after all.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Pittsburgh cripple challenges the world to a race on one leg and crutches for $50 a side and the championship.

—They have "Dolly Varden" chills in Georgia. The sufferer turns all sorts of colors, and is terribly humped up.

—A Wyoming paper's fees for marriage notices are "as high as the ecstacy and liberality of the bridegroom may prompt."

—An Iowa man recently died from swallowing a pocket-knife and injurious medical treatment combined. He got along very nicely as long as the knife was closed; but when the doctor gave him opening medicine it killed him.

—Pride has many victims in all ranks of human society. A colored woman died a few days ago in Allegheny City, Pa., from the effects of white lead, with which she was in the habit of painting herself in an attempt to abolish the distinction of her race. She poisoned herself in the same cause with the Louisville lady who ruined her health by having her face enameled. They were victims to the delusion that the leopard might change his spots.

—In the Chandos portrait of Shakspeare there is evidence that the poet had a scar over the left eye which caused the skin to adhere to the bone, and it is likewise evident that the artist attempted to conceal it. Mr. Page, the well-known artist, who is now at work upon a bust of the poet from the recently discovered German cast of his head, has found another evidence of this scar in the German cast, also, which clearly demonstrates its authenticity. Mr. Page thinks that reference is made to this scar in one of Shakspeare's sonnets.

—The late trial of General Trochu brought out several accounts concerning the last days of the empire. Among others, one is related of a foreign diplomatist who, having come to Chiselhurst, expressed, on leaving Napoleon the hope of seeing all rancor disappear, and the young Prince return to France. At these words, starting to his feet, he is said to have exclaimed: "Why my son? Why not myself?"

—They have a man in the neighborhood of New Bedford, Mass., who is a valuable character to have around an agricultural region. He is a confectioner, and makes occasional trips through the country towns in the way of business, and it has become a tradition among the farmers that he always brings rain with him. Last week one of these sagacious agriculturists called on him and told him it was getting dry, and if he would "come out" the farmers would pay his expenses. He went on Saturday, hence the rain of Sunday. He is declared to be the superior of "Old Probabilities."

—Mr. Jefferson used to relate, with much merriment, that the final signing of the Declaration of Independence was hastened by an absurdly trivial cause. Near the hall in which the debates were then held was a livery stable, from which swarms of flies came into the open windows and assailed the silk-stockinged legs of honorable members. Handkerchief in hand they lashed the flies with such vigor as they could command on a July afternoon, but the annoyance became at length so extreme as to render them impatient of delay, and they made haste to bring the momentous business to a conclusion.

—The New Haven *Register* publishes an account of a boy 15 years old, who has been in prison for the last 15 months, awaiting trial on the very grave charge of placing obstructions on the Naugatuck Railroad track near Beacon Falls. All the witnesses for the State testified positively that the lad took off an obstruction from the track, thereby saving an approaching train, with its living freight, from injury. The jury, after a very few minutes deliberation, returned a verdict of not guilty, and the boy was discharged. As there is no provision by statute for recompense in such a case, the accused must himself bear the whole burden of his long imprisonment, the imputation on his character, and the bitter consciousness of suffering from well doing.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Farm Labor—Employment of Single Men—Tenant Houses—Small Farms—The Weather.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., May 25.

FARM LABOR.

Farm hands are unusually scarce this spring. The railroads, the Chicago reconstruction, the pineries, and the new Territories appear to occupy their attention. The low prices of corn, pork, and other farm-products had a tendency to lessen the demand for farm-labor, which would have reduced the price per month from two to four dollars, with the usual supply; but, as it is, the market is firm, as the supply is below the demand, though much reduced, as stated above.

Farmers have found, within the past two years, that it will not pay to employ so much labor; that the crops grown by this labor have not paid its cost, at least with that class of unskilled farm-labor that we have had. Very few of this class of hands know how to take care of a team, and have less judgment in regard to the work in hand, and they must be constantly looked after. As a general thing, the farm should be of that size that it can be managed by the farmer and his sons, or, if he have no sons, by not more than one hired hand, as he can give this one his personal supervision. If we had plenty of skilled farm-labor, the case would be quite different. Then we have large numbers of men who imperfectly understand our language, and know little of our routine of farming. These men are generally willing to work, and yet often prove unprofitable hands. These men often ask the highest wages, and only find employment during the rush of work, and remain idle during a dull time. Through the winter months, hundreds of able-bodied men tramp through the country, begging their way from farm to farm, and yet, if offered such wages as farmers can pay at that season, they refuse to work. I took occasion to test numbers of these men the past winter, and the reply was the same, with two or three exceptions, and these obtained work in the neighborhood: "I want work, but am not going to put in my time for less than good wages." That is all very well, but the farmers do not need hands until the first day of April, and would it not be better to work for ten dollars a month and your board, or even for your board, until that time, when you will have steady employment at full wages? "No, sir, I dont propose to work for nothing, or half wages." But you are out of work, and begging your board of the very men you refuse to work for at such wages as they can afford to pay. The farmer who takes you now does so for the purpose of your becoming accustomed to his work, and to have you on hand when his work is ready. For this he cannot, or, at least, will not, pay you full wages; and it appears to me that you had better make such an application. "Well, boss, can you give me some breakfast, and I will travel on?" This is now the relation that farm-hands hold to the farmer,—one of antagonism, and one that is rapidly paving the way to their entire exclusion. Farm implements and machinery are becoming wonderfully improved, and this is, to a large extent, taking the place of common labor.

EMPLOYMENT OF SINGLE MEN.

The plan of employing only single men on the farm has had a bad effect. In the first place, it makes too much work for the farmer's family, especially on large grain-growing farms. This, in the absence of kitchen-help, has done much to make Western farm-life, to the female portion of the family, anything but a pleasure. It is not uncommon to see the young wife having to cook and work for half a dozen men. The want of capital to build tenant-houses has been one cause of this, but not all, for this class of tenant-farm labor has been about the worst possible, for their families have too often been those who have no ambition to improve. And very many who have put up tenant houses have been disappointed. But these houses, as a general thing, have not been very attractive, seldom having a good garden-patch, and never a supply of fruit.

TENANT-HOUSES.

Thus should have a garden of at least half an acre, and another half acre in fruit trees, with an acre for the soiling of a cow and pig or two; and we have a comfortable home for a small family. The house, cow-stable, pig pens, and chicken-house, with fruit trees and shrubs, will cost [illegible] $600, and should rent for $75 a year. But I find tenants are averse to the paying of rent to the farmer, and this has also been another reason why this system has been abandoned. The result of this difference has sent nearly all of this laboring class who have families to the village, where they pick up such employment as they can find. In the village, they pay from $6 to $10 a month for quarters not half as valuable as those the farmer would supply them, if they would be willing to take them; for the farmer does not expect a profit on his tenant-house, but simply to be refunded its cost; while the village landlord must have a profit. Then, again, the farmer prefers single men for the reason that, if not suited with them, he may send them away; or he may find some member of his tenant-family troublesome. But, on the whole, the man who has a family is the more reliable hand, providing that both are temperate, for he has an interest in having a good situation, and, having others to depend on him, he is more anxious to please his employer. It sometimes occurs that the man's family is sick, when he must, of necessity, be absent for a longer or shorter period. All of these things are in the way of farm-labor, and make it more desirable to dispense with as much of it as possible, and this is the ruling sentiment in many quarters, as may be seen in the extensive demand for grass and clover seed in order to put the land in grass. Those farmers who continue to hire are those near the villages, who can call in workmen from day to day as they are needed. In this case, they have no occasion for tenant-houses, and are not liable to be disappointed on account of sickness in the man's family; for, if one man cannot attend to the work, another can be employed. The gardener and small fruit-grower must employ much labor, and that of all ages and capacities. Then the broom-corn men are sure to be located near the village, so that they may employ men, boys, women, and girls in the weeding, cutting, dry, sorting, and baling of the crop. The larger orchards are also near the supply of labor; for these, too, may employ nearly all the members of a family in the harvesting of the crop.

It is not probable that farmers will build nice, comfortable tenant-houses, plant trees, and otherwise make comfortable homes for their hired help, for the reasons set forth; and we expect to see even less skilled farm labor from year to year; but what we ought to see is the farmer's sons more ready and willing to stay on the farm, and to settle down to a comfortable home, instead of crowding into the professions, or seeking some genteel employment. There are thousands of boys who are working at low wages in stores, offices, and all sorts of light employment, who would be glad to learn a trade if the shops were open to them; but a narrow-minded policy is shutting them out from this department of useful labor. This thing must be changed; the sons of the farmer, the laborer, or mechanic, must have the right to learn any trade that he may choose, without the dictation of the Trades Unions, that now rule this question with a despotic arrogance that is astonishing. Suppose the farmers should say that only a certain number of farmers' boys, and other boys, should be allowed to learn the business of farming,—what would these despots of the hammer and the trowel think of it? Suppose the Judges of our Courts should say that only a certain number of lawyers should be added to the list each year; or that the Synods should, in like manner, allow a certain number of licentiates annually,—what would they do with the rest of mankind? Why, fill up our jails and poor-houses. We must make labor more respectable by giving everyone an equal chance to pursue those branches of it that suits him best. In the case of farm labor, we will have to come down to tenant-houses, and to rent for a portion of the crop, the tenant paying a proper rent for the buildings and grounds that he occupies exclusively. He will then have a direct interest in the crops, and study how to make them the more remunerative.

When the tenant demands that he shall have the house-rent free, he will get a very poor house, and it is not for his interest to do any such thing. To-day, in our villages, nearly or quite half the tenants work land outside of the towns; some of these go three or four miles daily to their work. They get three-fifths of the crop, while the other two-fifths go to the landlord, who is at no cost for tenant-houses. If he could be paid a fair rent, say two-thirds of what his tenants pay in the village, he would be willing to put up tenament-houses, to lay off a garden, plant a few fruit trees, and make the renter much more comfortable than he could be in the village. But, to this class of people, there is a fascination in village life, that draws them out, often to their destruction. Nearly all the business men of the city and town long for an hour in the country, in order to get rid of so much care and hard work; while the young men of the country are anxious to get into the city, in order to have a good time generally. To both, distance lends enchantment to the view.

LARGE FARMS.

Large farms must have a large number of men to keep them in order, and some of them have boarding-houses for their accommodations; but, so far as my observations extend, these large farms, that employ so many hands, have not proved profitable as an investment. If money is made out of them, it is generally in the enhanced value of the land, and not in its culture. It would indeed be a sad day when farming could be monopolized by capital, for the culture of the soil was no doubt designed to be the great feature in the plan of creation,—a plan that was to put us all on as nearly equal terms as possible.

SMALL FARMS.

As a general thing, the small farmer near the city or village, is the most prosperous, lives better, and, in all things, is vastly ahead of the large farmer. If he has not so many acres, he has them better tilled, and they return him a better profit, and the profit is not eaten up in fences, taxes, and interest. If his income is less, his expenses are much less in proportion. We are gradually drifting to that point, and will be all the better when we reach it. It is the large holdings in England that have produced a state of pauperism among the peasantry of that country. The improvement in our common school systems will, no doubt, assist to reform this question of labor, and induce the laborer to be the owner of a small place, on which he may, for a part of the year, be his own employer. A neighborhood of small farmers is always the most prosperous and the most intelligent, for their daily intercourse gives them opportunities that the isolated condition of large farmers cannot reach.

THE WEATHER.

The seasons have been on some holiday excursions. Autumn went from home near the middle of her season, and Winter sat down in her cozy, comfortable quarters; but soon a coolness came of the occupation. Spring must have been off coquetting with Mrs. Autumn, and old Winter made no move, even when the thawy days should have come; and now, just as May is about to give over the bounties of Spring to the keeping of June, rose-crowned, leafy, beautiful June, April steps in with her showers, and the clouds and the skies smile and shed tears alternately. The grass and the trees grow, and the forest and the orchard are full-robed for Summer; but the farmer has been delayed with the last planting, while the weeds are making fearful progress. The pigs revel in clover, and the cows give such pails of milk as call our thoughts back at least two years, for a similar history. Is there science in farming? Well, there may not be, and it may be all art after all. But not so with Him who orders the seasons. The farmer has tilled the soil year after year, according to art; it becomes cloddy, hard, and compact; but Nature, with her science, steps in; the drouth is ordered to make it pulverulent and friable; the organic and inorganic elements of plant-growth are undergoing preparation for the structure of tree, and shrub, and grass; and June shall be busy in the art of plant-growth. The tillering grain, the tasselling corn, the fall-mown swarth, shall be here, and all shall have strawberries and cream, green peas, new potatoes, young cabbage, the ripe red cherries, and a whole catalogue of good things, that the art of Nature will give us in almost untold abundance, just because her science of the drouth has given the soil back to man as it was "in the beginning."

The boy who rides his cultivator through the rows of corn; the girl who plants her flowers where she planted in vain for two long years; the wife who now has such wealth of cream and such bounties from the garden; and the farmer who looks through the orchard with its promise of fruit, and fields whose deep green of waving grain delights his eye, and the ample pasture with all Nature teeming with life, may well inquire if

All Nature is but art unknown to thee.

Or are there not perfect laws that we should study and observe?

In the deep gorges of the mountains, along the rivers of the plain, the flowers are planted by the hand of Nature; but, when we put them along the border of our walks, when we plant them on the lawns, they need our care. We may ask, when man cultivates the soil with such skill and care that no drouth may be required, Will the long drouth come and cut off our supply of water, of fruit, of vegetables, and of field crops? Perhaps not, for then the balance between field and forest will have been restored; the melting snows of the mountains shall be led out to irrigate the plain, when new homes shall bask in plenty where sterility once stood in the order of Nature. If we cannot accomplish all these things, we can at least adapt ourselves to the condition of things that surround us. RURAL.

The Kitchen-Disease.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: When an interregnum occurs in our kitchen, anarchy prevails throughout the length and breadth of our domiciles, demoralizing our families, impeding our business, blockading the avenues of our happiness, and even threatening annihilation to our little domestic kingdoms. We know the poor, pitiful, blind mole is steadily undermining the sturdy stone foundation of our grand habitation; but, scorning its tiny size and imagined impotence, we make no effort to exterminate the puny foe. At last, the walls crack, the foundation sinks, and lo! the crash comes, burying us beneath its ruins.

Our subject is so homely that we are fearful of making its plainness conspicuous by fine clothes and gaudy ornaments; therefore we unclose our escape-valve, release a quantity of superfluous hydrogen, and sail safely down to the region of plain prose. Let the culinary Millennium begin; then shall connubial bliss trample down and triumph over matrimonial infelicity and domestic inquietude; for, if any man will set him down in a quiet nook, put on his thinking-cap, and endeavor to trace his miseries to the fountain-head, he will be humiliated to find that 99 per cent flow, directly or indirectly, from that contemptible quarter, the *kitchen*. Chicago is now passing through the worst form of the kitchen-disease. Large numbers of domestics, whose masters had suffered from the fire, having no immediate prospect of a situation, availed themselves of the free passes issued by the Railroad Companies, and left the city; while many others, long desiring to visit their former homes in distant towns, but compelled to refrain from want of means, now found the [illegible] to leave. While the steady stream of laboring women flowed out of the city, the usual influx of strangers of this class ceased; for the accounts were such that they could scarcely be induced to believe Chicago to be any longer a place to get a living.

The result is deplorable. A squad of inefficient insolent, unscrupulous servants remain to dictate, and we come to terms. Wages is not an object; we pay *anything* they demand. We are completely at their mercy, and of this they are fully conscious.

Wise men ne'er wail their present woes,
But presently prevent the ways to wail.

From our harassed brain, we have evolved a *plan*, the *panacea* for the "kitchen-disease." If it be tinged with madness, ascribe it to our seven abortive dinners, on seven consecutive days,—dinners, sir, consisting of semi-parboiled vegetables, over-done roast, and a ruined pudding, frantically prepared by our frantic wife, amidst frantic groans and tears. Perhaps our reason is gone; what whose would not be affected had he, like us, restlessly tossed seven nights upon a chaotic bed, innocent of the usual manipulations, and been compelled to thrust his legs, as we were, "every which way" into his pantaloons for seven mornings; to receive the milkman, then the iceman, and then the butcher, all of whom swoop down just as we are, for the first time, arriving on the confines of Somnus! We'll not thus disturb the equipoise of the most nicely-balanced mind! If, then, our plan be insane, smile, if you must, but smile sadly, not sarcastically, and let it pass.

Let us fall upon our knees, and by dint of a shower of tears, so work upon the sympathy, and, by dint of proving the profits, so work upon the cupidity,—beg pardon! enterprise,—of the railroad companies, as to induce them to cut down the fares on their emigrant trains for a certain specified time, and thus turn the tide of emigration toward Chicago once more. Crowds of women, starving in Eastern cities for want of employment, unable to seek a Western home for want of means, would gladly embrace the opportunity so offered.

The question is, Mr. Editor, will you place your form at the head of the procession of weeping humanity, march to the Railroad Lords, and go down upon your knees right gracefully and humbly, praying as hard as you can pray, and not omitting to remind them of the incalculable length of time during which we shall carry the memory of their magnanimity in our hearts, and embalm their virtue in lyric poems; and though of little moment, delicately insinuate that some profit must accrue from the throng which must otherwise famish at home.

If the dignity of your editorial nature has frozen up the stream of pathos, the loan of our *wife* is respectfully tendered. With her she will take one of our shirt bosoms, possibly a collar or two, and perhaps a scrap of *her bread*, if she feels equal to its weight; these, and her tear-stained visage, wreathed mein, and agonized account of her sufferings when the Browns, Smiths, and Joneses caught her in the kitchen (spite of our assurance that "They knew how 'twas themselves"),—these, we say, must win the Companies; but, if her tears fall on clayey hearts, impervious to their influence, perhaps the logic of our indisputable table of financial gain may achieve the victory. But, Mr. Editor, just as sure as to-morrow's sun shall dawn on this unhappy city, just so sure shall we fold up our tents and march out of Chicago, if we are not "suited with a girl" before the next moon; and a sorry day will that be for all concerned.

Shall we see the wind set sore upon our sails,
And yet strike not, but securely perish!

Respectfully, V. V.

CHICAGO, May 25.

Errors in Street-Numbers.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I beg to call your attention to the following fact:

A few days ago, a note through the Post Office reached my wife, stating that a telegram was waiting for her at the main office, East Washington street. Repairing there, she found that the telegram had been addressed correctly to 893 Wabash avenue. The cause of such a tortuous delay was merely this: that, on Wabash avenue, there are two large houses with the same number, viz: 893. Surely that was not a little inconvenience, and might have been a serious one. Such a mistake, oversight, or error, ought to be speedily put aright, in order to avoid further mischief. Most respectfully, A SUBSCRIBER.

CHICAGO, May 24.

A Straw.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Seeing a statement made by the Chicago *Times*, that your paper could not name six Republicans that would vote for Mr. Greeley, we give you below the result of a canvass made this morning at our business house, on Madison street. Out of eleven voters, eight are for Greeley, two for Grant, and one undecided, waiting for Baltimore. A canvass would show similar results in many other houses.

CHICAGO, May 25.

—Troy, N. H., has a pair of golden robins who, for sixteen years, have hung their nests in the same tree.

—The new headsman at Paris is 40 years old and 6 feet high, and can knock down an ox as readily as a car conductor can knock down a nickel.

—The best-arranged church on the Pacific Coast is said to be the new edifice of the First Congregational Society of San Francisco, which cost $[illegible], and is under the pastorate of the Rev. A. L. Stone, D. D.

—The analytical juryman has now made his appearance in Baltimore. The reduction of a wife to mince-meat, by a jealous husband, has inspired him to find a verdict that "the murdered woman was killed by her husband, in a fit of jealousy, superinduced by her acquaintance with Mr. Smith."

... If he has not ... profit, and the ... taxes, and ... his expenses ... We are grad- ... and will be all ... It is the large ... have produced ... the peasantry ... in our ... no doubt, as- ... of labor, and in- ... owner of a small ... for a part of the ... A neighborhood ... the most pros- ... for their ... opportunities ... of large farmers ...

... on some holiday ... from home near ... and Winter sat ... quarters; but ... the occupation ... coquetting with ... made no move, ... should have ... is about to give ... to the keeping ... beautiful June, ... showers, and the ... smile and ... the grass and the ... and the orchard ... but the farmer ... the last planting, ... fearful progress, ... the cows give ... our thoughts back ... history. Is ... Well, there may ... after all. But ... the seasons, ... year after year, ... cloddy, hard, ... with her science, ... to make it ... the organic and in- ... growth are under- ... structure of tree, ... June shall be ... The tiller- ... corn, the fall- ... hers, and all ... cream, green ... cabbage, the ripe ... catalogue of good ... will give us in ... just because her ... given the soil back ... beginning."

... cultivator through ... who plants her ... in vain for two ... now has such ... bounties from the ... who looks through ... of fruit, and ... waving grain de- ... pasture with ... life, may well in- ... known to thee. ... laws that we ... mountains, along ... the flowers are ... Nature; but, when ... of our walks, ... the lawns, they ... when man cul- ... skill and care that ... Will the long ... supply of water, ... of field crops? ... balance between ... been restored; the ... shall be led ... when new homes ... sterility once ... If we cannot ... we can at least ... condition of things

RURAL.

Disease.

... Tribune:

... occurs in our ... throughout the length ... demoralizing our ... blockading the ... and even threatening ... domestic kingdoms. ... blind mole is steadi- ... stone foundation of ... scorning its tiny size ... we make no effort to ... At last, the walls ... and lo! the crash ... its ruins.

... that we are fearful of ... by fine clothes ... therefore we enclose ... a quantity of super- ... safely down to the ... culinary Millen- ... bliss trample ... over matrimonial ... for, it any ... in a quiet ... and endeavor to ... fountain head, he will be ... per cent flow, directly ... quarter, the ... passing through the ... Large num- ... masters had suffered ... prospect of a ... of the free passes ... companies, and left the ... long, desiring to visit ... towns, but compul- ... means, now found the ... the steady stream ... out of the city, the ... this class ceased; for ... they could scarcely ... to be any longer

A squad of inefficient ... remain to dic- ... wages is not an ... demand. We are ... this they are ...

... present ... ways to wail ... we have evolved a ... "kitchen disease." If ... describe it to our seve- ... consecutive days, ... semi-parboiled vege- ... a ruined pudding, ... frantic wife, amidst ... Perhaps our reason is ... be affected had he, ... seven nights upon a ... manipulations, ... his legs, as we were, ... pants once for sev- ... milkman, then the fore- ... of whom sweep ... first time, arriving ... will sent this disturb- ... nicely-balanced mind ... smile, if you must, ... and if it pass- ... and by dint of a ... upon the sympathy, ... profits, so work upon ... enterprise,—of the ... induce them to our ... trains for a cer- ... turn the tide of emi- ... more. Crowds of ... cities for want of ... Western home for ... embrace the oppor- ...

... will you place your ... procession of weeping ... Lords, and go ... gracefully and hum- ... can pray, and not ... of the incalculable ... we shall carry the ... in our hearts, and ... poems; and though ... insinuate that some ... throng which must

... editorial nature has ... the loan of our ... With her she will ... possibly a collar or ... her bread, if she feels ... and her tear-stained ... agonized account of ... Browns, Smiths, and ... kitchen (spite of our ... how 'twas them- ... win the Compa- ... clayey hearts, im- ... perhaps the logic of ... financial gain may ... Editor, just so sure ... on this unhappy ... up our tents and ... are not suited with ... and a sorry day ...

... upon our sails, ... surely perish!

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... golden robins who, ... their nests in the ...

... Paris is 60 years old ... knock down an ox as ... can knock down a ...

... on the Pacific Coast ... of the First Congre- ... Francisco, which cost ... of the Rev. A. ...

... has now made his ap- ... reduction of a wife ... husband, has in- ... that "the murdered ... husband, in a fit of ... her acquaintance

VIENNA.

Newspaperdom in the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Quality of the Journals—How They Are Edited and Published.

Restrictions of the Press-Laws—Perils of the Publication Business.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VIENNA, May 6.

... anomaly presented by the so-called ... Liberal press, in upholding such ... reactionary and retrograde measures as the ... recently-passed stringent law whereby trial ... for offences against the press law ... dispensed with in Bohemia and other ... Germanic Austrian provinces, has led ... study to some extent

NEWSPAPERDOM IN THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE.

... who are in the habit of sneeringly ... of American newspaperdom as "a ... bad press" or "bought-up papers," ... could they but have the privilege of ... prizing themselves with the secret and ... workings and management of Austro- ... Hungarian journals, they would undoubt- ... acknowledge the *morale* of the American ... to be superior to that of any on the ... Continent. That there may be, and ... likely are, some journals in the United ... which barter their editorials in sup- ... measures even against their own con- ... just as they would sell a square or ... their advertising columns, no one will ... gainsay; but such cases are dishonor- ... exceptions, and only practised by jour- ... whose influence is, in most cases, of dis- ... to the cause in whose behalf it is ... A sound newspaper, with a staff of ... editors, has no need, in the United ... of deriving any of its revenue from ... bartered opinions. A large circula- ... and crowded advertisements suffice to ... profitable. But how differently are ... papers conducted here! In America, ... starting in the newspaper business ... have to pursue the same course ... any one desiring to successfully en- ... in any other commercial branch of ... pursue; that is, the true virtues of ... economy, and honesty must be ... ruling power of the undertaking. Here, ... Austro-Hungary, however, an individual, ... mostly the case, a company on shares, ... newspaper

JUST AS THEY WOULD A LOTTERY,

... other speculative concern. Of paid- ... capital there is just sufficient to sustain ... the first few months. The rest has ... from its artificially inflated shares, ... blackmailings, and from the sale of ... articles, that favor some scheme or ... As to circulation and advertisements, ... two are the last things considered ... for the support of a newspaper. ... not think that I am stating to you ... unknown here to the general public. ... It is accepted by all that a news- ... has the same right to drive a sharp ... as the tradesman has; and your ... traveller who chances to come to ... is aware of the aptitude with which ... votaries of Austrian industry ... commerce know how to turn an ... and, at times, a dishonest penny. ... name to you several of the most in- ... journals of the Austro-Hungarian ... that were started a few years ago al- ... without any capital, and now are great ... Did they gain their wealth ... legitimately, in the way of cir- ... and advertisements? Not at all ... considered altogether too slow a pro- ... this speculative country.

... here cite but one of the most strik- ... of my assertions: Not longer than ... years ago, a man by the name of Dr. ... Friedlander, a Prussian by birth, came to ... as co-worker on the *Presse*. After ... wielded the pen as a subaltern for ... years, he started, in 1864, a newspa- ...

THE NEUE FREIE PRESSE.

... not wishing to detract in the least ... merits as an able journalist,—which ... certainly was,—can any one believe that ... eight years' time he could, out of that ... with an average circulation of about ... have accumulated a fortune of about ... millions? Nevertheless, such is the ... He died, a few days ago, leaving that ... wealth to console his widow and ...

... able writers, with a sharp editor at ... head, club together and start a paper ... that is, they do the writing and ... printing firm does the publishing. ... paper is ably edited, gets a few ... or a few thousand subscribers. ... blow is made over it in its ... and a good deal of tall lying is in- ... about the immense additional ... subscription-list. In the meantime, some ... railroad company wishes to carry ... big syndicate swindle or *Borsen-* ... The secret leaks out. The big ... the shape of the *Presse*, *Neue Freie* ... and some others, smell blood, and ... to bark, the little curs follow, and an ... is started as the new scheme ... thrown here and there to the little ... satisfied with small favors, go ... rejoicingly. But it is not so easy ... the larger bull-dogs. Now has

THE GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

... managers and editors of these newly ... papers. They go to said bank or cor- ... to assure them of their support, ... have," as they say, "plenty of talent ... will to fight for the cause; ... adversaries are rich, and ... to fight them ... it requires ... successfully, etc." ... The bank either buys ... concern right out and runs it with ... editorial staff, or else makes a com- ... it, and, by its position and influence, ... sells the shares at a high premium. ... editors and publishers suddenly become ... the bank has an organ to blow hot ... according to order. It is also often ... that a bank will buy a newspaper ... been started years ago and of con- ... influence; then, of course, the price ... very high.

... happens that the most influential ... published in Austria are owned, ... and edited by, and

IN THE INTEREST OF BIG MONEYED MONOPO- LIES;

instance, the already above-cited *Neue Presse*, a journal that has by far the ... circulation of any Vienna daily, and ... ably edited, is owned, not by its origi- ... Dr. Friedlander, but by the Union ... Its chief editor received about 1,000 ... per month. Besides, he amassed im- ... wealth out of his paper before it passed ... the hands of the Union Bank. The amount ... during the late Franco-German war, ... *Neue Freie Presse*, was said to be fabu- ... It was the Austrian semi-official jour- ... Bismarck and the German cause, ... the *Presse*, with a circulation of ... 25,000 (the *Neue Freie Presse* has about ...) It is owned by the Bank Verein, who ... the paper a few years ago from its ... a Mr. Zank, for the sum of 750,000 ... No sane man at that time, nor ever ... believed for a moment that the ... of the *Presse* warranted the pay- ... of such an exorbitant price. But ... Bank Verein had some big job on hand, ... they needed some organ to manufacture ... opinion for them in order to protect ... millions, and they paid the price ... and could well afford it. The *Frem-* ... —the so-called organ of the Vienna ... democracy—is owned by the *Credit Ans-* ... also a bank. Its circulation is about ... It publishes the daily rivals at the ... but, beyond this, is also particular ... It flutters between liberalism and ... conservatism, while the *Neue Freie Presse*, ... the other hand, supports everything that ... if not incompatible with the ... of the institution by which it is ... or the German Empire, which it sus- ... and follows with blind devotion. The ... Bank, also a very large financial ... runs two dailies. The *Neues Tagblatt*, and the *Vorstadtzeitung*. The ... with a daily circulation of about ... is the so-called people's paper. It ... for three kreutzers, while its ... aristocratic competitors sell ... seven kreutzers. It contains, ... very seldom anything of ... It and the *Vorstadtzeitung* are bought ... on account of the *kleine anzeigen* (little ... advertisements), with which their columns ... fairly teeming. These advertisements ... mostly personals and correspondence ... from the younger representatives of the ... sexes. For the small sum of thirty ... kreutzers for a square, these personals are ... only inserted, but, in connection with ... a kind of intelligence office is kept, ... advertisers may have their letters ad- ... or, where others may get the re- ... information in regard to any adver- ... that appears in the paper, without ... extra pay.

... have cited, I believe, enough evidence ... to convince even the most incredulous, of the ... that the Austro-Hungarian press, or at ... the most influential portion of it,

IS A SUBSIDIZED ONE.

... that are not directly owned by ... moneyed institutions, generally, when ... an opportunity, are not loth to ac- ... favors from these latter, or from any- ... that may offer them.

... their eagerness to amass a fortune ... short time out of their little, insignifi- ... penny-sheets, they often transgress all ... of decency. For instance, I will relate ... a fact that came to my knowledge, ... which will give you a fair specimen of

THEIR SHARP PRACTICE.

A new pictorial paper, started only a few ... ago, sent its representative to a ... of mine, who is a manufacturer, with ... request to furnish for the said paper ... incidents, and other items connected ... the life of the deceased founder of the ... manufacturing establishment. My friend ... complied with the request, and, as a ... special favor, furnished the news- ... man with an old wood-cut represent- ... his grandfather, the founder of his firm. In due time the pictorial appeared with a two-page life of the deceased manufacturer of machinery. My friend read the life of his grandfather, and was very much pleased; but his joy was short-lived, for soon after there came to him another messenger from the pictorial, with the modest bill of 300 florins as payment for his grandfather's biography. One other instance I can tell you of, where an American gentleman, who occupies an official position here, saw one day a very interesting item of statistics in one of the American papers. He, in the goodness of his heart and intentions, thought to befriend one of the leading journals here by sending it the item for publication. The thing was duly published, and also due credit was given to the sender of the article. But great was his astonishment when the journal sent in a bill of some seventy-odd florins for the publication of a statistical item which was of no interest at all to the American gentleman, but was quite of interest, or should have been, to the readers of the journal. The effect of journalistic sycophancy is

MOST PERNICIOUS ON PUBLIC MORALS.

Austro-Hungarian journalists, while they fawn and lick the hand that gives them bread, are overbearing, tyrannical, and unjust to those of whom they can expect no favors. When one reflects that an Austrian banking institution is unlike an American bank, confining itself merely to financial operations, but that its undertakings are of the most manifold kind in all branches of industry and commerce, one will readily perceive the enormous mischief such an institution may accomplish with the aid of an ably-edited journal.

But now let me proceed to give you a brief description of the manner in which Austro-Hungarian journals

ARE EDITED AND PUBLISHED:

The first thing to be done by parties starting a newspaper, periodical, magazine, or any other printed matter, is to obtain a permit from the Secretary of State, and from the police authorities of the place where the publication is to be made. In the application for a permit, there must be three conditions observed in order to obtain it: First, the title of the to-be-issued printed matter must be distinctly given, as well as the programme, or rather prospectus; further, it must be stated how often the said journal or periodical is to appear. Second, the name and residence of at least one responsible editor must be given, and, if there are more than one, then the names and residences of all are to be given, with proof that they are, according to certain prescribed rules of the Austrian press law, competent to fill the editorial chair. This competency consists in being an Austrian citizen and a freeholder, and one who has not been convicted of any crime. He must also have his residence at the place where the publication is to be made. Third, the name and residence of the printer and the publisher must also be given. With this application, the publisher has to deposit in ready funds, as surety for good behavior, the sum of 8,000 guilden, if the paper is to be issued in Vienna; the bonds vary according to the number of people that inhabit the place where the publication takes place. From this bond are exempted only periodicals relating to science, industry, and agriculture. Whenever a fine is imposed upon an editor or publisher for offences committed against the press law, it is taken from these deposited funds. The amount taken must be, however, immediately replaced. The permission granted, the responsible editor writes his leader on the political topics of the day. The rest of the staff help to fill up the paper, either by notices, reports, or short editorials, at the head of which they invariably put the name of the place and the date. There is hardly a journal without its *feuilleton*, where a good deal of indifferent trash comes to light. The work of the Austrian editor, of a daily journal, is over at about 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon, whether it be a morning or evening edition.

There are no special evening papers, but every daily of any importance has an evening edition, that contains matter mostly prepared the day before, with the exception of local notices and late telegraph despatches. To an American, who is accustomed to read every morning his two to three columns of despatches in his paper,

THE MEAGRE LITTLE SCRAPS

which they style here telegraphic despatches, make a sorry show. But they are very chary in this respect. The Associated Press despatches, from all parts of the world, hardly ever cover more space than a single special despatch of THE TRIBUNE does. As to cable despatches, they seldom make their appearance in Austrian journals, unless at second hand.

To me, the most puzzling thing in the world is the fact that, whenever something very important is the question of the day, be it on political, social, or local matters, the leaders of all the Vienna dailies will, as if by common consent or dictated by one mind, treat at length of the same subject, and in most cases, coincide with one another. These leaders are, as a general thing,

LONG-WINDED ARTICLES,

and, as to ability, below the average. Their wordings are not your straightforward Anglo Saxon language, hitting the nail on the head, but a compilation of words and long phrases; indeed, some of them long enough to take your breath away. You read on, but you can't get at the point; it is a continual beating round the bush. After you have waded through columns of these long-spun articles, you often are in doubt about their drift or intended meaning.

The average Austrian editor is not content with giving once his views and stating his arguments upon a leading question. He must needs repeat them a dozen times, day after day, or while the subject is before the public, so that, for instance, should the ruling and exciting topic of the day be the opposition of the Czechs to the Government, you are sure to see every morning, for weeks, the question discussed, with about the same *pros* or *cons*, by all the dailies of Vienna. Of course, it is very natural that the force of the arguments, by the very frequency of their repetitions, become considerably weakened.

In Austria, there is a modified

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS,

while in Hungary more latitude is allowed in defining this precious boon. Here, all transgressions against the press laws, which, ... are quite stringent for a consti- ... by the way, are tried by jury ... tutional country, ... and, if found guilty, punished with fines, imprisonment, confiscation of the offending editions, and sometimes with suspension, temporary or definite. Both the editors and the publishers of the *Floh*—a very popular comic weekly—are now serving out a term of imprisonment for libelling the construction of the Franz Joseph Railroad. To an American, such a punishment for an offence of libel may appear too severe; but, on the other hand, many of those who edit the weekly and monthly literature of Austria are literary adventurers, who disgracefully abuse the power of the weapon they hold. Occasionally, but not often, an offending newspaper writer gets a regular Western whaling, and, if such a thing happens, no one pities him, because the libel and offence are generally the result of some unsuccessful blackmailing operation. While the press may criticise the acts of the Government in decent terms, it is not permitted to say anything directly, or by insinuation, against the Emperor and his Imperial family.

The publishing is done, as I stated above, with some few exceptions, by printing establishments, who

OWN NO OR VERY LITTLE INTEREST

in the paper published. I know here of one establishment where a dozen journals of different political shades are printed. In Pesth there is a large printing establishment, called the Athenæum, where nearly all the journals and periodicals of the Hungarian metropolis are published. Nay, many papers, periodicals, and magazines, purporting to be issued in the provincial towns, hundreds of miles from Pesth, are edited and printed in this great printing establishment, so that journals and magazines of widely-differing political, religious, and social shades are ushered into existence by the Athenæum.

As soon as a paper, be it daily or weekly, is published, a sample copy must at once be sent to the police authorities and to the State's Attorney. At the police headquarters there are employed a regular set of

NEWSPAPER READERS,

who carefully scan over the daily and all other publications. The daily newspapers, being the most important, require the greatest attention on the part of the police authorities. If they discover anything that they construe as a trespass against the press regulations, they immediately notify the State's Attorney, who forthwith institutes proceedings against the offending publishers. Often it happens, however, that the police authorities, even before notifying the State's Attorney, seize the offending edition. It so happened that, the other day, while I was reading a morning paper in a coffee-house, a police-agent came to me with the request to give the paper up, as the whole edition had been confiscated. There is hardly a day but half a dozen journals undergo confiscation in the empire. Especially is this the case with the Czechian papers, whose editions have been seized by the Government *en masse* every day during the last two weeks. Of course, all these seizures entail heavy losses on the publishers; but this is not all; they have, in addition, to stand a trial, and, if convicted, pay a heavy penalty, either in money or imprisonment. Now that the trial by jury may be suspended at the discretion of the Government, publishers

ARE ENTIRELY AT THE MERCY

of police authorities and the State's Attorney. Publishers are also obliged to send copies of their publications to various specified institutions of learning and public libraries.

The public vending of newspapers and other printed publications is regulated by license. No peddling or selling of newspapers in the street is permitted. The greatest patrons of the home, as well as the foreign press, are the numerous coffee-houses; many of these latter have on file papers from all parts of the globe. Although, within the last decade, the circulation of the Austro-Hungarian press has been more than doubled, the ability and energy displayed by its conductors have, with few exceptions, not kept pace with this progress. Still we must concede the fact that, in the face of the difficulties which the old Censor and the present press law have caused, and are still causing, to the advancement of an enlightened and liberal press, wonders have been accomplished.

Now, in conclusion, let me give you,

IN A STATISTICAL POINT OF VIEW,

a short *resume* of the Austro-Hungarian press:

In the whole Austro-Hungarian Empire, there are published about 90 political daily journals; of these, 57 are in the German tongue, 15 in Hungarian, 2 in Croatian, 4 in Czechian, 7 in Polish, 1 in Roumanian, 3 in Italian, and 1 in the Servian language. In Austria proper, there are 70 dailies; of these, there are in Vienna 17, in Prague ..., in Gratz ..., in Linz ..., in Bruna ..., and in Agram ...; the rest are scattered in the smaller towns. In the Hungarian Kingdom there are about 20 dailies, of which 11 are in the Magyar tongue and ... in German. In Pesth there are 3 German and 9 Magyar dailies; among the former is the very able-edited *Pester Lloyd*. The whole number of daily, weekly, and monthly publications of the City of Vienna amounts to over 230, of which 45 are of a political character. So you see there is no lack of reading matter, nor is there any lack of disposition on the part of the public to read. What is needed is a more enlightened and liberal freedom of the press, and the Austro-Hungarian Empire will not keep behind other civilized European nations in their progressive march towards political and personal liberty.

GYULA.

SHAKSPEARE.

Unveiling of the New York Statue of the Bard of Avon.

From the New York Sun, May 24.

The ceremony of unveiling the statue of Shakspeare was performed yesterday afternoon in the Central Park. The statue, the corner-stone of which was laid by the late Mr. James H. Hackett, eight years ago, is placed at the southeast end of the mall, facing west, so that a fine view is obtained from the drive, approaching Fifth avenue.

On the ground, near the statue, an open amphitheatre was erected. Two balconies, each capable of holding nearly a thousand persons, were built on each side, while to the rear an enclosure was constructed large enough to accommodate Mr. Thomas' orchestra of a hundred pieces and the Arion Society. To the left of the statue, which was veiled with a gold spangled American flag, was the rostrum, also draped in the national colors. Directly in front, a raised platform accommodated the speakers and Committee of Arrangements.

The space thus enclosed was reserved for guests. But stretching far back from the enclosure, seats were ranged for the benefit of the general public. The seating capacity of the ground was estimated by the Committee to be 3,000. From the flag-staffs which rose above the balconies, the colors of every recognized nation floated in the breeze, and along the outer edges beautiful flowers were ranged in profusion. The speakers' stand was embowered in evergreens, and on all sides the decorations were tasteful.

THE GATHERING OF THE MULTITUDE.

Long before 3 o'clock, the appointed hour for the ceremony, the avenues of the Park were thronged by men, women, and children, all wending their way to the site of the statue. Brilliant equipages filled the drives, and it is probable the Central Park never before witnessed such a vast concourse on any one day. Notwithstanding the lowering skies, and the consequent probabilities of a postponement, the outside seats were packed before 2 o'clock. Those who had tickets took their places on the balconies or on the seats within the enclosure. The places were all filled, but new-comers were constantly arriving, and soon the number of those standing was far in excess of those sitting. The vast multitude stretched far away in the distance, closely packed, and surging about in picturesque confusion. It was estimated that at least 15,000 persons were on the ground.

The assemblage embraced representatives of all classes. The dramatic profession was represented by some of its most brilliant lights, as were the bench, the bar, and the pulpit. Father Farley sat between Chief Justice Daly and Edwin Booth. William Cullen Bryant was loudly applauded as he made his appearance within the enclosure, and acknowledged the compliment by bowing his snowy head. William Wheatly and Theodore Moss of Wallack's Theatre superintended the arrangements.

At 3 o'clock precisely Mr. Theodore Thomas raised his baton, and the orchestra began the grand and impressive overture to "King Lear." When the last strains had died away, the venerable Chief Justice Daly arose and delivered the introductory address, presenting the statue to the city of New York. Judge Daly's voice was not loud enough to reach the outer circles of the throng, but he was applauded loudly by those around him. His address was brief and to the point. He said:

CHIEF JUSTICE DALY'S SPEECH.

In the early part of the year 1864, intelligence having reached this country of the intention to erect permanent memorials, both in England and Germany, to commemorate the occurrence in that year of the three hundredth anniversary of the birth of Shakspeare, it occurred to several gentlemen of this city that it would be appropriate for us, an English-speaking race, to show the poet's works belong as a part of the common property of our language, to take part in the movement and to erect a monument here, the chief feature of which should be the most faithful representation of the poet's person that it might be in the power of the artist to produce.

Eight years have elapsed since the initiatory steps were taken. But to produce a satisfactory representation of the most wonderfully-endowed man the world has ever known, was no ordinary task. And when it is remembered that it has several times been attempted, and never successfully, it will be a great triumph for American art, if, as I think and feel, it has now been achieved.

I shall not say anything upon the subject of Shakspeare. That will be the province of the distinguished and venerable American poet who is here to-day, as the orator of the occasion, to pay his tribute to his great predecessor. The labors of myself will end in leaving Shakspeare's image here amid the trees, and the flowers, the paths, and the brooks, objects which he loved, which he has so exquisitely described, and which were to him the fruitful themes of so many beautiful and fanciful similes. There remains then but to tender in behalf of the contributors, this statue to the Commissioners of the Central Park, as a perpetual gift, through them, to the City of New York forever.

SHAKSPEARE EXPOSED TO VIEW.

The Chief Justice took his seat amid the clapping of hands and waving of hats. The statue was unveiled by John Quincy Adams Ward, the sculptor. As the folds of bunting dropped one loud cheer was raised by the multitude. A thousand handkerchiefs floated in the breeze, and the enthusiasm was unbounded. The cheering lasted fully five minutes. When it had subsided the Arion Club sang Schiller's "Invocation to the Artists."

The statue represents Shakespeare leaning slightly on his left leg. The attitude is one of deep thought. The left hand rests on the hip, and the right, which is ... to the breast, clasps a manuscript. The head is slightly bowed. The costume is that of the Elizabethan era, and the folds of the dress are particularly noticeable from the artistic ... which Mr. Ward has produced ... is now on a temporary wooden ... them. It rests on ... contracted for not ... pedestal, the stone ... Scotland, ... having yet arrived from ...

A humorous incident was ... the pedestal ... unveiling. On the front side of the ... was displayed a large placard. It covered the entire side, and was inscribed with the following lines in large bold letters:

> Old World, he is not only thine,
> Our New World, too, has part,
> As opulent and as divine,
> In his stupendous mind and heart.
> His monuments for every clime;
> All breasts of nature were his nurse.
> So Shakespeare, with Truth's perfect chime
> Is, in the outstretched hands of Time,
> The mirror of God's universe.

POOR ROSS WALLACE!

While the applause was at its height, a policeman stepped forward and removed the placard. Inquiry revealed that William Ross Wallace was the author of the lines, but how he managed to get them affixed to the statue, the Committee of Arrangements could not say. Mr. Wallace put on a most injured cast of countenance when he saw the product of his genius thus summarily set at naught.

The Hon. Henry G. Stebbins, President of the Department of Public Parks, accepted the statue in behalf of the city. He said:

I will not speak of Shakespeare, but leave to the distinguished orator, Wm. Cullen Bryant, the genial task allotted to him. I am particularly rejoiced that American sculpture and American poetry have united here and now to give expression to that glowing appreciation of Shakespeare so universal in New York.

After music by the orchestra and Arion Club, the orator of the day, Wm. Cullen Bryant, was introduced by Chief Justice Daly. As he was escorted to the rostrum, to the left of the statue, he was made the subject of loud and long continued applause. The ladies waved their handkerchiefs and the gentlemen clapped their hands and cheered loudly. His progress to the stand was a literal march of triumph.

THE GREAT AMERICAN POET'S EULOGIUM.

Mr. Bryant began by describing the great trees of California, and drew from them a beautiful simile. He said:

So it is with those great minds which the Maker of all sometimes sends upon earth and among mankind, as if to show us of what vast enlargement the faculties of the human intellect are capable, if but rarely in this stage of our being, yet at least in that which follows the present life, when the imperfections and infirmities of the material frame, which is now the dwelling of the spirit, shall neither clog its motions nor keep back its growth. Such a great mind was that of Shakspeare. An imagination so creative, a reason so vigorous, a wisdom so clear and comprehensive, taking views of life and character, at the same time so gentle, such sentences of observation and such power of presenting to other minds what is observed—such a combination of qualities seems to afford us, as we contemplate it, a glimpse of what, in certain respects, the immortal part of man shall be when every cause that dims its vision, or weakens its energy, or fetters its activity, or checks its expansion, shall be wholly done away, and that nobler essence shall be left to the full and free exercises of the powers with which God endowed it.

WHAT SHAKSPEARE MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

The speaker said that the writings of Shakspeare gave ample evidence of his fitness for almost any position in life. As a philosopher he is great, and might have been the greatest had he devoted his energies to that special branch. As a physiologist, he anticipated Harvey in his knowledge of the circulation of the blood. He understood the causes and various phases of insanity. "What a physician might he not have made to an insane asylum!" suddenly exclaimed Mr. Bryant. This remark was received with a loud burst of laughter and great applause. The orator concluded as follows:

This counterfeit presentment of the outward form of Shakspeare we offer to-day to the public of New York as an ornament of the beautiful pleasure-grounds in which they take so just a pride. It has been cast in bronze, a material indestructible by time, in the hope that perchance it may last as long as his writings. It is nobly executed by the artist, and with a deep feeling of the greatness of his subject. One profound regret saddens this ceremony—that our friend Hackett, who was foremost in procuring this expression of our homage to the memory of Shakspeare, is not with us, but sleeps with the great author whose writings he loved and studied, and interpreted both to the ear and the eye.

CONSECRATED GROUND.

The spot in which this statue is placed will henceforth be associated with numberless ideas and images called up to the mind of the visitor ... is easily kindled into activity ... forever haunted by the personages ... he beheld and who ... the drama ... Prospero, and ... Ariel ... Lear and the loving Cordelia, ... Moor and the gentle Desdemona, ... and the majestic shadow ... Before the solitary passer-by will ... of the merry knight, Falstaff, and round about the statue will flit the stale figures of Bardolph, Pistol, Shallow and Dogberry. To those who chance to tread these walks by moonlight, the ghost of the Royal Dane may show itself from the vapors of the night and again disappear. But may the sound of battle never be heard here, nor the herbage be trampled by the rude feet of the populace in ... up to disturb the fairy court of Oberon and Titania, and scare the little people from their dances on the greensward.

To memories and associations like these, on which we have dwelt, we devote this spot from henceforth and forever.

THE YOUNGER MAGICIAN.

Mr. Thomas' orchestra then executed Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," after which Edwin Booth recited R. H. Stoddard's poem of "Shakspeare." Mr. Booth was never in better voice, and as he raised his eyes during the recitation to the bronze figure before him, he seemed to catch inspiration from his grand master. Though this was the last feature of the ceremony, it was not the less appreciated, as the favorite young actor received his well-merited share of the applause of the enthusiastic throng.

The ceremony was concluded with the overture to "Julius Cæsar," rendered by the orchestra.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

The future Empress of China is to spend $500,000 on her bridal trousseau.

—Lady Burdett Coutts's fortune is reckoned at about £10,000,000 sterling.

—A man known as "Silly Kelley," died the other day in Edinburgh at the age of 81. He had been convicted in the Police Court 350 times, and had spent upwards of 40 years in prison.

—The Princess Alexandria is becoming deaf with alarming rapidity.

—Queen Victoria and the Princess of Wales no longer wear chignons, while Madame Thiers is said to dislike them, as well as false hair.

—Victor Hugo only received $80 for his first novel, and thought himself lucky at that; he now gets a franc and a half a line for his new romance, entitled "Peuple Souverain."

—A French critic on art, M. Louis Viardot, says the equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, on the Marble Arch, London, resembles Punch mounted on Balaam's ass.

—A Brazilian gaucho demanded money of a one-legged beggar. On his replying that he was penniless, the gaucho retorted that so poor a man should not want to live, and coolly gave him several stabs, leaving him for dead.

—The Rothschilds are to hold a great family reunion, next July, at Frankfort-on-the-Main, when, it is believed, important changes will be agreed upon in regard to the management of the various branches of the great firm.

—Renard, the Communist, who has just been transported to a life of penal servitude, wrote a letter to Victor Hugo, asking for a copy of *Les Misérables*, and received this reply: "You have done a great deed. You could not but be condemned or glorified."

—The English woman-women thus illustrate English justice: First ruffian—"Wot was I lagged for, and wot have I got? Well, I floor'd a woman and took her watch, and I've got two years and a flogging." Second ruffian—"Ha! I flung a woman out o' the top floor winder, an' I've only got three months." First ruffian—"Ah, but then she was yer wife!"

—One of Muller's pictures brought close upon £5 per square inch at the sales in London recently, and yet this artist died not many years ago of a broken heart, because the Royal Academicians refused to admit any of his pictures to their walls. It seems to be almost a general rule that artists must die to reach the zenith of their fame.

—A French wife called on an apothecary for some medicine for her husband, who was ill. The prescription was put up and handed to the lady with the remark: "It will be three francs." "Three francs!" she exclaimed, "if it costs so much as that perhaps you had better keep it, for he may perhaps be dead when I return."

—A celebrated brigand, named Cicone, has just been identified in the person of a Neapolitan lawyer named Rappone. Cicone, who disappeared many years ago, had killed Rappone, taken possession of his papers, and established himself at Florence under his victim's name and style. He was shrewd enough to be able to maintain the description for several years, and was found out at last by a detective.

—Paul de Cassagnac, commenting in the *Pays* on a recent canard that an "emissary," arrested at Calais, was the bearer of 35,000,000 of francs for the exiles at Chiselhurst, the irrepressible Paul exclaims: "Thirty-five millions! Oh, ye poor and immaculate sheets of Democracy, if we had such a sum we should have been back long ago. We would have bought you up and your every man of you—and have still a handsome balance left."

—Lord Shaftesbury, in a speech at the Turkish Mission Aid Society, at Exeter Hall, alluding to the late eruption of Vesuvius, said it was a popular delusion to think England free from the probability of these eruptions; the most eminent geologists had often told him that England constituted the cover of a subterranean well of fire, and we are liable at any moment to meet the fate of the district round Vesuvius.

—The Parisian police appears to possess some very extraordinary officers just now. The detectives who discovered the charming trustee Margaret Dixblanc positively refused to accept the £50 offered as a reward by the British authorities for her capture. The English police authorities have, therefore, forwarded to these high-souled French officials gold watches by the first maker in London.

—The Czar of Russia is reported to be again subject to fits of profound melancholy. During his recent visit to Livadia the Emperor lived a very solitary life, and was constantly sombre and taciturn. For hours together he would occupy himself in solitary walks, or remain shut up in his room, where he saw no one. The mystical ideas by which he has for some years been possessed, have obtained great influence over his mind, and, according to the testimony of individuals who have had an opportunity of judging, his mental powers are seriously affected.

—Miss Hosmer, who, at Rome, has been courting fame in another role than that of an artist, namely, an Amazon of the chase, and who came very near losing her life in a late run, being thrown from her horse, which, in consequence of her foot catching in the stirrup, dragged her for some distance, her head thumping the ground, has, the hunting season being over, returned to her labors in the studio. She is busy on her statue of the Queen of Naples, and on a very spirited little thing, a companion to "Puck," called "Will o' the Wisp."

—A London letter-writer, quite shocked at the universal guzzling he sees everywhere in England, in speaking of women, says: "You go to the theatre and between the scenes well-attired women in the dress-circle will take out a pocket flask and refresh themselves with ... You enter a railway carriage, and ... most ... her flask and sucks ... your eyes."

—Another morganatic marriage is on the tapis in Paris, which has created quite a breeze among the American colonists there. The parties are Baron Carl Freilander Von Forstner and Miss Emily, daughter of Dr. Addison S. Wheelwright, of New York City.

—At the recent sale of the Gillott Gallery, in London, a number of Turners sold for extraordinary sums—one, the "Walton Bridges," fetching 5,000 guineas; and another, a marine view, entitled the "Junction of the Thames and Medway," to the same purchaser, for 4,550 guineas. It is gratifying to know that in spite of Mr. Ruskin's caveat, two of the great painter's productions will ... "Slave Ship" to New York. The view of Kilgarren Castle was bid in by the agent of the Metropolitan Museum for 3,700 guineas, and called a bargain at that, and a smaller study of the same for 300 guineas. Another picture obtained for the Museum, was the portrait of Gainsborough, by himself for 330 guineas. "Cross Sands," the master-piece of William Collins, went to Mr. Agnew for 3,780 guineas, making close on $70,000 for these three pictures alone. The entire amount realized in four days' sale was £130,348, not far from $700,000, and this for the modern portion of the gallery. The old masters and a large number of water-colors yet remained to be disposed of.

—Ping Wing, the fireman's son, was the very worst boy in all Canton; he stole his mother's pickled mice, and he threw the cat in the boiling rice, and he ate her up, and then says he, "Me wonder where the mew-cat be!"

MARRIED.

BLOCH—BECKER—On the 26th of May, by the Rev. Felsenthal, Simon Bloch to Miss Ida Becker, all of Chicago. No cards.

☞ Cleveland papers please copy.

DIED.

SOLLITT—At Beecher, Will County, Ill., on Sunday, May 26, Annie, beloved wife of John Sollitt, aged 45 years.

Funeral at 11:30 a. m. Tuesday, May 28, from the residence of William Sollitt, 137 South Green-st. Friends are invited.

BIRMINGHAM—At his late residence, 829 West Indiana-st., Richard R. Birmingham, aged 26 years.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday next, at 10 o'clock a. m. The remains will be taken to Woodstock.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Lyons assert to the superiority of Burnett's Cocoaine for the hair.

Chapped Hands, Face, Pimples, and a roughness of the skin cured by using the Juniper Tar Soap made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by druggists.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of spirits and General Debility, the Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron) is the best tonic, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

Truth and Poetry.—Milton puts into the mouth of Lucifer, in "Paradise Lost," these memorable words,—"To be weak is miserable." Never was a truer sentence written than this ... Every victim of nervous debility, or of the ... which is one of the accompaniments of dyspepsia and biliousness, can testify to the misery of mind and body which they involve. The motive power of the system is partially paralyzed; the mind is haunted by anxiety and fear; and the sufferer is as incapable of applying himself energetically to any kind of business as if he were under the benumbing influence of catalepsy. This terrible ... and physical condition need not, however, be endured for forty-eight hours by any human being. Plantation Bitters is an absolute specific for all the torments which a deranged stomach, a disordered liver and shattered nerves superinduce.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—DARK BAY MARE, FULL MANE AND tail; when lost was in company with two ... road to Chicago, south of Glencoe. ... ASHLEY MEARS, Highwood, ... Mich...

LOST—A LIGHT COLORED VALISE—marked H. C. J., going from the West Twelfth-st., and up Michigan-av., Saturday night ... The finder will be liberally rewarded ... at J. V. Farwell & Co.'s. H. C. JONES.

CAME TO THE PREMISES OF OBED WELLS, No. 1313 West Lake-st., on May 25, 1 small brown horse, having their halters on. The owner is hereby requested to call, prove his property, and pay the charges, and take the above away.

STRAYED—ON SATURDAY NIGHT, FROM 487 Erie-st., West Ecoben-st., a dark brown horse and mare, with halter on; any one finding them will be rewarded by returning same to the above address. W. RICHARDSON.

$50 REWARD—LOST—ON THE NIGHT OF the great fire an oil painting about 24x36; subject, "Joseph and Potiphar's Wife," by Rangiani, of Milan. The above reward will be paid on its return to the owners, CHAPIN & GORE, 75 Monroe-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES DESIRING A first-class reed organ should have one made to order at the Nicholson Cabinet Organ Factory, 51 East Indiana-st., thereby getting exactly what is wanted, in the style of case as well as in quantity and quality of tone.

FOR SALE—SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, ... corner ... in Thirty-eighth ...

... feet Oakwood-av., east of Vincennes-av. ... feet Vincennes-av., corner of Forty-... ... feet Wabash-av., north-west corner Forty-seventh ... feet Wabash-av., south of Forty-sixth-st. ... feet Wabash-av., between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth-sts. ... feet Indiana-av., southwest corner Forty-eighth- ... feet Michigan-av., southwest corner Forty-eighth- ... feet Indiana-av., northeast corner Fifty-third-st. ... feet Prairie-av., four corners Fifty-third-st. 1,100 feet Calumet-av., four corners Fifty-third-st. ... feet South Park-av., corner Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth-sts. ... feet Forty-second-st., near Cottage Grove-av. ... feet Rowen-av., near Cottage Grove-av. ... feet State-st., Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth-sts. ... feet Calumet-av., between Fifty-third and Forty-second-sts. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st.

FOR SALE—CITY LOTS AT AUCTION—ON Tuesday, June 4, 1872, there will be sold at public auction, 53 good business and residence lots in Bickerdike's Addition, fronting on Chicago-av., Indiana, Fourth, Erie, and Noble-sts. Let all attend this sale and take advantage of the opportunity now presented, to buy a good city lot, suitable either for a home or for business purposes, at their own prices, and on favorable terms. Sale will take place on the ground, corner of Fourth and Noble-sts., on Tuesday, June 4, 1872, at 2 o'clock p. m. WM. A. BUTTERS, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE—BY M. C. SAMPSON, NO. 318 Mitchell-st.—Lots on Sixteenth-st. and Blue Island-av., suitable for business and manufactories. Lots for residences on Jefferson, Henry, and Catharine-sts., outside the fire limits and near the cars, for sale. Also a 14-story house, lot and barn, near the cars, for sale or rent. No. 338 Mitchell-st.

FOR SALE—PRIME BUSINESS PROPERTY—210 feet on Twelfth-st.—with two corners—just west of Halsted-st., in centre of a great population and on a railroad thoroughfare. Very desirable, will be sold at a bargain. Also 127 feet corner Madison and Seeley-av. MILLER & RIGDON, 218 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS, 25X125, ON TWENTY-seventh-st., just outside fire limits. Cheap. Title perfect. Apply to SAMUEL GREENE, 91 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—NORTH CLARK-st. lots, outside fire limits, at $30 to $40 per foot, on long time. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED residence, with all modern improvements 12 rooms, and lot 66x125, No. 752 West Lake-st.; all for $15,000; lot alone is worth $12,000; house, and furniture cost ... A great bargain for one week. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—100 FINE LARGE LOTS ON HUMBOLDT Boulevard, and near it, for $200 each for ten days. If you want a bargain, see these lots. G. R. GRIFFIN, 220 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—30 LOTS ON NORTH-AV., Leavitt, and Oakley-sts., adjoining Wicker Park, at extremely low prices, if you want a good lot on easy terms, and see these lots before you buy. G. R. GRIFFIN, 220 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—ON CALUMET-AV., CORNER Seventy-sixth-st., 300 feet front, choice and high; will sell part or whole. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ONE BLOCK FROM HUMBOLDT Park, 500 feet front, part or whole; will exchange; offered low. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL CHOICE LOTS ON ASHland-av., between Flanche-st. and North-av., on easy terms. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN, NEAR SOUTH PARK, Madison-av. ... corner Fifty-first-st. ... feet to alley, only $25 per foot if taken at once; $200 cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years. This land is one half block from Park and only one block from dummy road to Hyde Park. Title perfect; abstract furnished. Only offered for three days. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., S. W. CORNER Thirty-sixth-st., 48x125 feet; only $120 per foot if taken at once. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., opposite Standard Hall.

FOR SALE—48 FEET FRONT BY 91 DEEP ON Fifth-av., 60 feet north of Monroe-st. Will sell in lots of 48 feet each; also 15 acres at Brighton, fronting Western-av., near horse cars. W. H. PHARE, 216 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—LAKE-st. between Clark and LaSalle-sts., 40x150 feet. Michigan-av., southwest corner Madison-st., 52x110. Michigan-av., southwest corner Harrison-st., 77x170. Michigan-av., adjoining Tremont House, 52x110. Easy terms. Title perfect. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., opposite Standard Hall.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—A FIRST-CLASS residence No. 418 Michigan-av., on easy terms. Immediate possession given. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., opposite Standard Hall.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT auction, by T. S. FITCH & CO., at their real estate rooms, 187 Dearborn-st., Wednesday, May 29, at 2 o'clock p. m.:

Two-story frame house No. 79 Cottage place, south of Thirty-first-st., with lot 25x110 feet to alley and close to steam and horse cars.

Two lots, each 100x200 in the Blanchard tract.

Two lots each 100x200 feet in Westfall's First Subdivision, covered with nice shade trees, and location of unequalled beauty and easy access.

Four lots on Milwaukee-av., near Fullerton-av., averaging about 50x175 feet each.

Cottage No. 37 Davison, good fence; lot 25x125 ...

Five choice residence lots on Clybourn-av., Kroger and Centre-sts.; terms easy.

FOR SALE—47 1/2 FEET ON VAN BUREN-ST., 50 feet east of Lincoln-st., south front. For terms apply to the owner, 661 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGES IN THE WEST Division, monthly payments. C. H. WHITTLESEY, Room 1, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE LOTS ON BIRCH, Chestnut, Cypress, Almond, Olive, Taylor, Robey, and Ashland-sts. C. H. WHITTLESEY, Room 1, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH SIX OR EIGHT lots fronting Southwestern-av. C. H. WHITTLESEY, Room 1, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A NINE-ROOM HOUSE, NO. 1651 Prairie-av., $1,000. Apply at the house.

FOR SALE—$60 DOWN LOTS ON OAKLEY-ST., ... Leavitt-st. ... also on Western-av at $500. We shall sell at above prices but few days. These lots are the cheapest in Chicago being just outside of the fire limits, and near street cars. Terms easy, title perfect. Each purchaser is furnished an abstract. Come and see them. Office open evenings till 9 o'clock. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 129 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AND FOR CASH TILL JUNE 1, two new 2-story, 8-room cottages, just completed, at corner of Centre and Fremont-sts., North side. Go and see them. Owner will be on premises daily from 1 till 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON HUBBARD-ST., near Hoyne, a prize, $1,000, and two lots on Hubbard, near Lincoln; price, $1,200; easy terms. F. M. FOX, 103 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BUY A HOME AND SAVE RENT. Several one-and-a-half-story cottages, on monthly payments. Good location, pleasant and convenient to cars. Near Thirty-first and Wallace-sts. Apply to FRED. P. FISHER, 76 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF VERY DESIRABLE residences and lots in the South and West Divisions; also a number of desirable building lots in North Division. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 8 rooms, with 75 feet of ground, corner of Arnold and Thirtieth-sts., good barn and sheds; terms and price reasonable. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTY-sixth-st., 2-story frame house, stone foundation, 10 rooms, all modern improvements; lot 30x125 to alley; $13,000, one-half cash. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF years a very desirable lot on Michigan-av. north of Jackson-st.; lot 40x170 to alley. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A ... WITH A FINE FRONT ... on ... Boulevard, State-st., and Wabash-av.; will sell on easy terms. ... acres, within city limits, on very easy terms; desirable for subdivision. Also have a number of other very desirable acre tracts in the southern part of the city. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT OCONOMOWOC, WIS., A DElightful summer residence, with 500 feet frontage, on Lake La Belle. It is one of the most beautiful places in the West, and will be sold at cost, on easy terms, or exchanged for Chicago property. Immediate possession given. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—A VERY NICE new gothic house, with two acres of elegant land, for $3,500, on monthly payments. O. J. STOUGH, 304 State-st.

FOR SALE—BY G. S. HUBBARD, JR., NO. 70 South Canal-st.—By the acre. Blocks of 5 acres each of the Kimbark Farm in Riverside. The choicest suburban property in the market. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr.

FOR SALE—BEST LOTS IN NORTH EVANston; liveliest town on road. No cash required. Fifty new houses. C. L. JENKS, 36 Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD—EIGHT OR TEN choice lots, and one whole block, at a great bargain.

NORWOOD PARK—For sale or exchange—Several blocks and numerous lots at lowest prices. No safer place to invest. No suburb growing faster or more promising. I am there every forenoon to show the property. S. E. WELLS, 48 Hubbard court.

FOR SALE—ON UNION-AV., NEAR DREXEL boulevard, 2-story frame house, 9 rooms, in good order, lot 25x200; price and terms reasonable. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT HIGHLAND PARK, LARGE house of 14 rooms and ten closets, suitable for boarding house. A good opening for the right man. Very little money will buy it. Speak quick. S. M. ALLEN, 18 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL CHOICE LOTS IN North Evanston, West Evanston, Lake Grove, or Glencoe at low figures for monthly payments and from parties who will build I will require no payment but interest (8 per cent) for five years, and will furnish some money if necessary. I will also rent to the party building, a house until his own is ready for occupation. Take notice, I sell no lands or houses but my own, and, therefore, have no commissions to make, and cannot be undersold. C. E. BROWNE, 84 South Canal-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES FOR $1,800, $2,000, $2,500, $3,500, $5,000, and $10,000, near church, school and depot; will sell on most favorable terms. Inquire of the owner, at 304 State-st., from 9 to 2. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—IN NORTH EVANSTON, TWO houses; also lots in Evanston and North Evanston. HENRY M. KIDDER, 163 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORWOOD PARK—TWO NICE new houses, with large lots, only $300 down, balance in monthly payments if desired, would take some other property in exchange. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT GREAT BARGAINS—$250 each, in easy payments, in Irving Park Addition selling like hot cakes. Numerous buildings now going up. Six miles from the Court House, on the railroad. Fare only ... Liberal reduction on ... whole blocks are sold, or where parties agree to build. MILLER & RIGDON, 218 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE AND grounds at Hyde Park near lake and depot, lot 100x150; very choice; will be sold at a great bargain if taken at once.

Fine place at Riverside, lot 150x175; all modern improvements; green house, gas and water; choice location.

Fine large house, with large improved grounds, corner of principal streets at Oakland, $22,500.

House and lot, 160 feet frontage, with barn and good improvements, near Hyde Park Depot, $9,500. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS ON FORTY-SEVENTH-st., near ...-av., south front, railroad station, sold separately or together, cheap; also 6 lots on ...-st., between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth-sts., near car works; a great bargain.

Ten lots on Twelfth-st., west of Wood-st.; sold separate or together at $1,000 each.

Choice lots at Oakland and Hyde Park.

ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN RESIDENCES (PROPerty). Residences from $4,000 to $20,000. Vacant lots from $30 to $3,000 per acre. Shall be pleased to show the property to those seeking suburban homes. E. L. CANFIELD, 169 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD ACRE PROPERTY near depot. 11 acres, good new residence and 2 acres lot, pleasantly located, $7,000. Section 22 Town 38, range 14, 10 acres. E. L. CANFIELD, 169 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$10 CASH—LOTS ON THE CHICAGO & Rock Island Railroad just south of Englewood, convenient to depot, $100 each; only $10 cash and $10 per month, without interest; high dry ground. Free round trip tickets each way daily; you can arrive in the city before 7 a. m. and return at 6:15 p. m. FRANCIS W. COREY & CO., 170 LaSalle-st., Bryan Block.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—20,000 CHOICE CINCINNATI brick. ORTON & LEDMAN, 553 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—FORTY ACRES IN SECTION 12, 38, ... GARNETT, 139 W...

FOR SALE—11 FARMS, SMALL AND LARGE ... all prices, ... of ... miles from Chicago. Also ... acres of ... in a ... of cultivation, with ... at ... 1,000 ... 10 ... ... FOR SALE—48 LOTS IN ST. LOUIS—A GREAT partition sale of the Dunklin estate, 22 acres, subdivided into 60 valuable building lots lying in city of St. Louis. Will be sold at auction, on the premises, on the first and ... of June next. Lithographed plats of the property can be had at the office of WM. J. DNAHAN, Esq., 38 Union Block.

FOR SALE—IOWA LANDS—50,000 ACRES IN Webster, Calhoun, Humboldt, Buena Vista and adjoining counties; good farming lands at fair prices and on good terms; titles perfect. Agent for the Iowa R. R. Land Co. ... ready to show the lands free of charge. Land exploring tickets receivable on purchase of R. R. lands for sale. GEO. B. PEARSONS, Fort Dodge, Iowa; or D. K. PEARSONS, 40 East Van Buren-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—J. B. SHIELD'S FARM OF 160 acres, on Archer Road, 12 miles from the city; good house, 22 rooms and store doing a good business; stables, granary, and every accommodation suited for a country hotel or tavern; an orchard of 400 good bearing trees; will sell on time for cash, or trade for good city property. Apply to P. DONNELLY, 10 South Wabash-av. or on the farm.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A FINE HORSE, BUGGY AND HARNESS TO exchange for city lot. Inquire at 504 State-st.

AN ELEGANT PAIR OF FAST-STEPPING carriage horses, 7 and 8 years old, half-brothers, perfectly sound, closely matched, bright bays, long tails and manes, and the most stylish team in the city; will be sold very cheap for cash. For particulars, address H 46, Tribune office.

BROCKMAN & SKINNER 180 TWENTY-SECOND-st. have for sale 20 lumber wagons, 2 double-seated open carriages, one Brewster wagon, and ... top-buggies, business wagons; also, team harness, and wagon for sale, without reserve. Call this week if you want bargains. A few second hand top and open buggies.

COUPE ROCKAWAY, SUITABLE FOR ONE or two horses, for sale very cheap, at Edwards' salesroom, 255 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A YACHT-SHIFTING TOP BUGGY, Coan & Ten Broeke make; been used but few times; perfect condition. 714 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A LARGE STOCK AND GREAT variety of every description of light carriages, for pleasure or business purposes, including light four seat ... extension top ... panel ... buggies, ... work, and ... Also a great variety of top and open buggies for business wagons. Also a good line, new ... of our line, light seven-eighths and three-quarter top and ... and track sulkies. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO., manufacturers and dealers in fine carriages, 253 Wabash-av., corner of Congress-st.

FOR SALE—PAIR CARRIAGE HORSES, single driving horse, small pony for boy, pair good roadsters, 38 and 70 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD TOP BUSINESS BUGGY, with horse and harness. Apply at 163 West Madison-st.

PASTURING FOR HORSES AT ... ISLAND Farm, in Hyde Park. One dollar per ... per week. E. G. CLARK.

WANTED—FOR CASH—HORSE, BUGGY, AND harness; horse must be gentle and sound; price not to exceed $150. H. E. MAY, 20 Rucker-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME BAY MARE, 15 hands 2 inches high, with four black legs, mane, and tail, 6 years old. She is very quiet for a lady to ride or drive in single or double harness; also, a very handsome pony, 11 hands high, he is fast, quiet to ride or drive. Apply to the Groom, 817 Wabash-av. Call on Monday.

FOR SALE—FAMILY CARRIAGES, PHAEtons, buggies, and slide-seats, at the new Repository, 304 West Randolph-st. C. L. BRADLEY.

FOR SALE—A GOOD WAGON AND HARNESS, suitable for express or light delivery wagon, almost new, patent wheels. Inquire at 437 Burnside-st. E. LEMAN.

WANTED—TO BUY—A FEW GOOD DRIVING horses. CROSSMAN & CO., 418 and 418 Randolph-st.

WANTED—STAGE HORSES AT P. O. & S. CO. stables, corner Twenty-ninth and State-sts. Cheap horses for sale.

MACHINERY.

AMES ENGINES, PORTABLE, 8 TO 40 HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular sawmills, Ferguson's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS & EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

ALBANY-ST. IRON WORKS, OF NEW YORK, manufacture all kinds of engines and boilers. G. S. DUBOIS, Agent, 84 Central Block, Market-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw mills, boilers, shingle machines and saws. Western Branch office, 52 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 10 AND 12 West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable engines of all sizes. Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for Illustrated Circular.

DELAMATER IRON WORKS, OF NEW YORK, manufacture engines, boiler and hoisting machinery, caloric engines, &c. G. S. DUBOIS, Agent, 84 Central Block, Market-st.

FOR SALE—SECOND HAND MACHINERY—20 engines lathes, 20 iron planers at very low figures at W. A. JAMES & CO., 273 and 275 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—TWO STEAM BOILERS, ONE 4x16 feet, and one smaller, the latter having 32 2 inch flues. Apply to THOS. WHITFIELD, 587 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OR IN EXCHANGE FOR lumber, hardware or window glass, 1 25-horse power stationary engine, nearly new, in good working order, with all connections; price $900; cost, $1,400. Apply at the Northwestern Planing Mill, corner Green and West Chicago-av.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINES—ONE SECOND-hand, 14x22, horizontal steam engine. One second-hand, 12x20, horizontal steam engine. One second-hand, 9x12, horizontal steam engine. One second-hand, 7x15, upright steam engine. One second-hand, 12x18, upright steam engine. One new 6x12, horizontal steam engine. Together with a large variety of boilers at reasonable prices. NORTHWESTERN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 10 North Jefferson-st.

ONE 15-INCH 30-INCH SWING, 1 16-FOOT 25-inch swing, 1 12-foot 20-inch swing, 2 4-foot 32-inch swing, 2 4-foot 18-inch swing, 2 4-foot 14-inch swing engine lathes at W. A. JAMES & CO., 273 and 275 South Canal-st.

TWO TWO-FLUE BOILERS, 42-INCHES DIAMeter by 22 feet long, for sale cheap. Must be sold Monday. U. S. BRICK MACHINE CO., 116 South Clinton-st.

THE COMPLETE OUTFIT OF A FIRST-CLASS sash, door, and planing mill; all first-class machines, and must be sold at some price. By W. A. JAMES & Co., 273 and 275 South Canal-st.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND CIRCULAR SAW mill, with all machinery except power. Address T. E. ROWE, Lexington, Ill.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

118 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., JUNCTION OF Calumet-av.—A new, nicely furnished room to rent, with board.

148 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—MECHANIC'S Home—Yankee House—Newly furnished, clean rooms, good beds, best of board; board for $4.50 per week ... per day, or 30 cents per meal.

235 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—NICELY FURnished rooms with first-class board.

248 CALUMET-AV.—YOUNG MEN OR A few families will find excellent rooms and board in large brick house, near cars, with nice people at low figures. Evening dinner.

250 WEST MADISON-ST.—TO RENT, WITH first-class board, ... pleasant sleeping rooms ...

250 WEST MADISON-ST.—GO TO SHEPard's Dining Rooms for first-class table board at reasonable prices.

431 SOUTH CLARK-ST.—BOARDERS WANTed, in a private family.

437 BURNSIDE-ST.—A FEW MECHANICS can be accommodated with weekly board.

566 MICHIGAN-AV.—A PLEASANT FRONT room, furnished, and board for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; day boarders accommodated.

754 MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENTY-second-st.—Furnished and unfurnished rooms, with first-class board.

884 INDIANA-AV., CORNER EIGHTEENTH-st.—Furnished rooms with board; also a few day boarders accommodated.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV., CORNER TWENTY-sixth-st.—Pleasant rooms to rent with board; references exchanged.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED PARLOR WITH alcove, to rent in the new marble front residence No. 380 West Washington-st.; furniture new and elegant; all modern improvements in house; family small and private; ... need call except those requiring first-class accommodation and willing to pay therefor. References required.

MADISON HOUSE, 126 AND 128 WEST MADIson-st.—$2.50 per day; day board $5 per week. Permanent board and room for a few gentlemen, at reasonable rates.

WEBER HOUSE—150 WEST LAKE-ST.—BOARD first class; house new; newly furnished; transient $2 per day; day board $5 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY FOR gentleman and little daughter. Unexceptional references. Address B 66, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, furnished or unfurnished room south of Twenty-ninth-st. Address N 46, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN EXCHANGE FOR A GOOD piano. Address M 36, Tribune office, stating location.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $15,000 CAPITAL to engage in a first-class business. The investment will be an undoubted success. Address D 43, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF $25,000 to $30,000, to take an interest in a wholesale hardware house doing a good safe trade; fine location. Address N 34, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—$375 WILL BUY A HALF interest in a good business that, under ordinary circumstances, could not be had for double the amount. Address X 58, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—SILENT OR ACTIVE, to increase a business in a profitable branch of manufacturing. Capital required, $5,000 to $8,000, only a part of which will be needed immediately. Refer for particulars to J. F. TEMPLE & SONS, manufacturers of wooden pumps, tubing, etc., corner of Polk and Canal-sts.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—IN THE CITY AND throughout the West, on rapidly selling articles. No risk. Apply or address A. B. RICHARDSON, 135 West Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 A DAY EASILY MADE by either sex on small capital. Samples sent for 25c. A. RAY, 230 West Randolph-st.

AGENTS WANTED—ACTIVE AGENTS TO sell on commission in the city and country. To right parties also salary. References. 34 West Randolph, upstairs.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT VERY LOW FIGURES AND on easy terms—Ready made cottages by the DERSOM BUILDING CO.; cor. North Clark and Erie-sts.

FOR SALE—A BANK COUNTER WITH GLASS railing complete; can be taken apart and used for almost any office business. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply in basement 87 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE SAFE, 7 FEET BY 5, CONtaining two burglar-proof chests. ASAHEL GAGE, 26 West Monroe-st., in basement.

FOR SALE—BILLIARD TABLE, BAR, AND 3 barrel ... and large ice-box for meat. O. G. SMITH, 131 West ...-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—A NEW SINGER SEWING MAchine very reasonable. Inquire at 964 Wabash-av.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES, OFFICE OF C. K. NICHOLS, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments, and work given when desired.

SINGER OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 21 South Desplaines-st. and 167 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold and rented on easy monthly instalments and work given in payment if desired.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK, WELL QUALIFIED for the country retail drug business. Address, with references from former employers, E. D. CLARK, St. Joseph, Mich.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER—WE WANT A young man ... who is ... competent to keep double entry books ... One who is experienced and reliable, and can furnish good references as to character and ability. Address, stating age, experience, and naming reference, E. Carter, ...

Trades.

WANTED—A GERMAN GARDENER, IN A private family. Apply 37 West Randolph-st., between 4 and 5 p. m.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE WOOD worker; good wages and steady work. 35 and 37 South Park-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS VARNISHER AND finisher. H. M. SHERWOOD, 138 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—3 EXPERIENCED LIME-BURNers. To sober, steady, and industrious men, steady employment given. Apply to PERRINE & WHITE, corner of Halsted-st. and Sixteenth viaduct.

WANTED—WIRE CLOTH WEAVERS, GOOD situations open for four first-class workmen; will pay good wages, and employ the year round. Apply immediately to WARNER & NOBLE, Rockford, Ill.

WANTED—BLACKSMITH, AT THE HYDRAULIC Cement Works, at Rock Bluff, two miles east of LaSalle; must be a good general workman, and familiar with forging and tempering steel. A permanent place for a suitable workman. Apply in person at the works, or through P. O., at LaSalle, Ill. H. C. FURMAN.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS BARBERS. Good wages paid. None but good ones need apply. At 1061 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD WASHER FOR CARriages and buggies at the livery stable, 12 North Clinton-st.

WANTED—A HARNESS CLEANER AND man to work on stock, at Crossman & Co.'s livery, Boarding, and Sale Stables, 414, 416, and 418 Randolph-st.

WANTED—BARBERS—GOOD WORKMEN can hear of a permanent situation and good wages, by applying at 28 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A BREAD BAKER. APPLY AT the bakery 882 State-st., south of Eighteenth. S. GOURLEY.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN 15 OR 16 YEARS of age who writes a good hand and is willing to make himself useful, in a wholesale store. Address, in handwriting of applicant, with references, Y 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—100 LABORERS AND CHOPPERS for Wisconsin, $2 and $2.25 per day; teamsters, quarry, saw-mill, and farm hands. Apply to C. V. LA FEL, 28 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG MEN HAVING ENergy and intelligence, to solicit orders. Big pay to parties that suit. Call between 9 and 10 a. m. ... 150 West Adams-st., in basement.

WANTED—WHITE WAITERS, AT GRAND Central Dining Rooms, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

WANTED—FIFTY SAW MILL HANDS; ALSO, railroad laborers; highest wages paid. Apply at 5 West Lake-st., Room 1.

WANTED—100 LABORERS, TO START MONday morning, May 27th, for the Wisconsin Central Railroad. Wages $2 per day. Board $3.50 per week; half fare ... For further information apply to LEVY WOODBURY, 228 ...-st. No office fee required.

WANTED—MEN TO ENGAGE IN A RESPECTable, legitimate business; pays from $5 to $12 per day. KIMBALL & CO., 149 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A FEW YOUNG MEN FOR THE city. Those with $5 to $10 may apply to A. RAY, 230 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE YOUNG man to work in Chinese laundry, 187 West Madison.

WANTED—FIFTY MEN TO WHEEL AND shovel coal. Will pay $4 per day. Inquire 118 South Market-st., Monday morning. ROBT. LAW.

WANTED—3,500 MEN FOR FIVE DIFFERENT railroads, namely: Jackson & Lansing Railroad, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad, Wisconsin Central Railroad, Chicago & Northwestern Railroad and Michigan Central Railroad. Wages $2 to $2.25 per day; station work at 25c to 30c per yard. Also work to be had on farms, saw mills, quarries, teamsters, brickyards, etc., at the highest of wages, and free fare to most places. Apply early to CHRISTIAN & RING, 103 South Canal-st., opposite Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Depot.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT YOUNG MEN TO learn and engage in the telegraphing business. Inquire at Porter's National Telegraph College, 563 Wabash-av.

WANTED—SECOND-HANDED LICENSE FOR cash. A 84, Tribune.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A French girl to do second work and assist in care of children. Apply at the Tribune office, 15 Canal-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT cook, who can give good references. To such a one good wages will be paid, at No. 1200 Prairie-av.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls can get any kind of employment without paying fees, if they call at 84 Schiller-st., near Sedgwick.

WANTED—A GIRL WHO UNDERSTANDS cooking and general housework, for family of four persons. Apply at 1180 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF CHILD and do plain sewing. Apply at 292 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—DINING ROOM, PANTRY, LAUNdry, and kitchen girls; cooks, etc., for hotels, restaurants and private houses. Hundreds of orders constantly on hand; $3 to $10 per week paid competent help. Girls wanted from the country. STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 126 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A KITCHEN GIRL, MUST BE A good cook, washer, and ironer; German or Swede preferred. References required. Inquire immediately at 1184 Prairie-av.

WANTED—AT UHLICH HOUSE, CORNER Twenty-second and State-sts., 4 dining-room girls and 2 dish-washers.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in small private family where second girl is kept; must be good cook, washer, and ironer; German preferred. 130 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FROM 12 TO 15 YEARS old to assist in general housework. Apply at basement 137 South Jefferson-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—50 FIRST-CLASS dressmakers. Also, an operator on the Grover & Baker machine. Only those who can do the best class of work need apply at FIELD, LEITER & CO., corner State and Twentieth-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS TO PACK SMOKING tobacco and six to strip. Apply at 317 State-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SALOON DOING A GOOD BUSINESS, ON the corner of ... and Twenty-second-st., for sale. Apply on the premises, to ... FITZGERALD.

A FIRST-CLASS STOCK OF GROCERIES, AND fixtures, for sale, at 231 South Halsted, with two years' lease; leased before the fire, consequently low; parties going to leave the city.

A BOARDING HOUSE FOR SALE, SICKNESS the cause of selling; 28 boarders; rent the lowest in the city; 176 and 178 West Lake-st.

A RETAIL GROCERY FOR SALE, WELL ESTABLISHED and doing a good business. 897 West Lake-st., corner Leavitt.

A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS FOR SALE; NONE better; dry goods and groceries; doing a heavy trade; best location in the city of Elgin, Ill. Address M. & J. McNEIL, Elgin, Ill.

FIRST-CLASS GROCERY BUSINESS, WITH stock, fixtures, team, etc., for sale; cheap rent, with three years' lease. Inquire at 62 West Lake-st.

HALF INTEREST IN A FIRST-CLASS CONfectionery store, with lease until September, 1874, for sale cheap. One of the best locations in the city. Apply, morning or evening, at No. 600 Cottage Grove-av.

I PROPOSE TO SELL AT A BARGAIN MY custom shoe-shop, situated at No. ... West Washington-st. First-class custom and in a flourishing condition. Inquire at No. 20 West Madison-st.

ONE OF THE BEST LOCATED PHOTOGRAPH galleries in Chicago for sale. Long lease and cheap rent. Apply at 180 West Madison-st.

ON STATE-ST., NEAR TWENTY-SECOND-ST., the stock and fixtures of a bakery and confectionery establishment doing a good business for sale; also ice cream and restaurant room. Will sell stock and fixtures and lease premises till May 1, 1873. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

THE NATIONAL HOTEL, WASHINGTON City, for sale or rent. Possession given 1st September, 1872. Address C. A. JAMES, Treasurer National Hotel Company, Washington City, D. C.

WAGON ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE. WOOD work shop, smith shop, paint shop, and salesroom; good buildings, machinery, and water power, in good paying community, and doing good business; shipping facilities good. Price $6,000. For particulars address R. SIBLEY, Richmond, McHenry County, Ill.

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL AND REAL ESTATE PAPER purchased and loans negotiated. E. L. CANFIELD, 169 East Madison-st.

GOOD BUSINESS PAPER DISCOUNTED AT current rates. B. F. DOWNING & CO., 274 Wabash-av.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 180 TWENTY-second-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 2. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, &c. Established, 1864.

MONEY ON HOUSES, FURNITURE, WAREhouse receipts, commercial paper, insurance claims, chattels and collaterals. A. A. ALEXANDER, 72 ... Canal, corner Madison. Room 4.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON REAL ESTATE, IN and near Chicago. F. G. TAYLOR, 472 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CITY REAL ESTATE—$1,000 and upwards; mortgages bought. E. GROSSMAN, Room 11, Kent's Block, 153 Monroe-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON ILLINOIS FARMS or city property. J. R. L. PEASE, 79 West Madison-st.

$4,000 AND $5,000 TO LOAN ON REAL estate security. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 291 Wabash-av.

$10,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, for a term of years, on real estate security, in or near Chicago. WILLIAM BRACKETT, 288 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR A CUSTOMER, A hotel, and purchase the furniture; possession within 30 days. Also a restaurant or billiard-room. WM. P. RATHBONE, 150 Monroe-st., Kreis' Building, Room 2.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED room without board on West Washington or Madison-sts., east of Union Park. Address Q 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF 8 OR 10 rooms pleasantly located near line of street cars; party responsible, no children; rent $50 or $60; want immediate possession. Address M 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED COTtage, or boarding in private family by gentleman and wife; state location, conveniences, and price. Address, for two days, U 46, Branch Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—AS TO THE whereabouts of Joseph Whitehead, who left his friends about 8 o'clock on Friday evening to go on the cars to his home at Western Springs, on the C. B. & Q. R. R. It is feared he has met with foul play. Address G. W. HOWARD, ...-st.

PERSONAL—A GENTLEMAN JUST LOCATED in Chicago, desires the society of a lady, and proposes a correspondence that need only lead to an interview in case the letters are mutually satisfactory. Address B 40, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—F., WRITE AGAIN; NOTHING known; will make any satisfactory arrangements; give address that I can answer. Direct as before. G.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as clerk or salesman; wholesale house preferred; has had eight years experience in grocery trade; no objection to traveling; satisfactory reference given. Address ... Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper, ... West Post Office ...

SITUATION WANTED—ACCOUNT BOOKS opened, closed or examined, by a competent and experienced accountant; ... posting, and ... evenings ... A. BRASHER, 270 West Madison-st., up stairs.

Coachmen.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman in a private family. Fully understands the care of horses perfectly and is a good driver. City references. Address U 23, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO housework, cook, wash, and iron. Best of city references given. Apply at No. 19 Ray-av., in rear.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—A THOROUGH DOmestic widow lady wishes an engagement as housekeeper (widower's family preferred), or is capable of service in a house of business. Address MRS. WOODBRIDGE, care of Letter Carrier No. 22, Chicago.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A LAWYER'S OFfice, by a young gentleman, who is a good English scholar and perfect in the German and Scandinavian languages. Address Y 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS hand, to run Wheeler & Wilson machine or any other. Call at 1177 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WET-NURSE who has fine, healthy child of 4 months. Best references, if desired. Address Mrs. E. S., Tribune Branch office, Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—TO A GOOD TENANT, WITH DEsirable business, I will rent the 4-story brick building 17 State-st. between Lake and South Water-sts. for $2,500, till May 1, 1873. SAMUEL GEHR, 551 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL STORES, BASEments, second floors, and offices, in the new marble-front building on State-st., near Van Buren. G. S. WALLER, 65 Third-av.

TO RENT—NEW 4-STORY AND BASEMENT brick building, 26x140, No. 43 South Water-st. Apply at Room 12, 132 LaSalle-st. WM. HANSBROUGH.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE AND CENtrally located offices, with or without vaults, near Chamber of Commerce. Apply at Room 12, 132 LaSalle-st. WM. HANSBROUGH.

TO RENT—THE BEST BANK OFFICE IN city; built expressly for banking purposes, having two vaults, private office, etc. WM. HANSBROUGH, 132 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—THREE NICE ROOMS—SUITABLE for offices; one on first and two on second floor, corner State and Eighteenth-sts. Apply in drug store.

TO RENT—FINE FURNISHED OFFICE AND bed room, cheap. Apply to E. E. RYAN & CO., 23 South Canal-st., near Rossel.

TO RENT—THE THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS of marble front building 227 and 229 State-st., near Madison, 40x137; $2,500 per annum. STARK & ALLEN, 365 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A GOOD BARN, WITH STALLS FOR 3 horses. Apply at 173 Twenty-third-st.

TO RENT—A NUMBER OF DESIRABLE OFfices or sleeping rooms in building No. 373 Wabash-av. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER. Apply at 37 Union-st., near Lake.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS FOR OFFICE or family use, with board if desired. 119 Eighteenth-st.

TO RENT—GOOD OFFICES IN BRICK BUILDing, corner of Clinton and Randolph-sts., by G. E. HOLMES, 66 South Clinton-st.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 153 SOUTH WATER-ST., 25 ft. front by 90 ft. deep, 4 stories and basement, third store west of LaSalle-st. Inquire at COUCH Estate Office, corner of Lake and Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE large new store, Wabash-av. This store is three stories and basement. It fronts 30 feet on Wabash-av., running to alley and around, so as to front 58 feet on Peck court. Apply to S. L. UNDERWOOD, 530 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NO. 32 THIRTY-FIRST-ST., EIGHT-room house; water and gas, furnished or unfurnished. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 15 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT FOR OFFICE OR light manufacturing, No. 28 West Washington-st. Inquire of A. ZELLER, on premises.

TO RENT—THE HOUSE SOUTHWEST CORner of Wabash-av. and Harrison-st., opposite the Post Office. C. L. JENKS, 36 Harrison-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND STORES IN EXchange Building, corner of Clark and Washington-sts. Also double store, 227 Jackson-st.

TO RENT—THE NEW C. L. JENKS' BLOCK, 10 and 12 Madison-st.; marble front, and lighted both sides, by owner, 36 Harrison-st.

TO RENT—2D AND 3D FLOOR, WITH ELEVAtor, of new building, No. 85 Jackson-st. Inquire of W. M. DEE, Sewer Builder, 22 Quincy-st., near Dearborn.

TO RENT—OFFICE IN ORIENTAL BUILDING, Madison-st. bridge, on ground floor; also one office on second floor; rent low. NORTON & CO.

TO RENT—A STORE 20X75, NO. 179 WEST RANdolph-st. Inquire for the owner, up stairs.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS BRICK STORE IN the live railroad town of Nashua, Chickasaw County, Iowa. Address C. GREELEY, Nashua, Iowa.

TO RENT—FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT store, 115 Franklin-st., near Field & Leiter's, with alley two sides. WM. C. DOW, No. 1 Nevada Block.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR, 22X100 FEET to alley, well lighted, and with power if wanted, 73 West Washington-st. Inquire at 18 South Jefferson-st.

TO RENT—NEW STORE COR. LARRABEE AND Centre-sts.; also, five front rooms, and four in ... up stairs fronting on Centre-st. All new ... suited for housekeeping. Water and other conveniences. Inquire on the premises, 601 Larrabee-st., corner of Centre-st.

TO RENT—TWO SMALL LOFTS IN BUILDING No. 74 and 76 Madison-st. Apply to GEO. L. OTIS, Commercial National Bank.

TO RENT—2 FRONT OFFICES ON WEST Madison-st., in Thompson's Block; suitable for any light business. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 239 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—SOME CHOICE ROOMS ON MADIson-st., near Halsted, suitable for any light business or dentist. D. COLE & SON, House Agents, 158 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—THE HOUSE ... LAKE-... (upper and lower part), in ... order, and will be rented cheap ... to good tenant. Inquire ... West Twelfth-st., between 10 and 12 a. m.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—TWO-STORY frame dwelling, No. 1262 Indiana-av.; all modern conveniences; will be leased to a responsible tenant at $75 per month; can be purchased for $7,500 on easy terms. Inquire of CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 266 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—COTTAGE HOUSE, 4 ROOMS, INDIana-av. near Robey. 2-story house, 4 rooms, No. 1 May, corner Randolph. Large store, and 3 rooms over it, 241 West Randolph. 3 rooms and 2 offices, 125 West Washington. N. F. MERRILL, 125 West Washington.

TO RENT—THE CHARMING, ENTIRELY new marble front residence with a 35-foot lot, shrubbery, flowers, etc., at No. 1115 Wabash-av., or twenty-four ... front street, will be open for examination on Tuesday next. ... ladies and gentlemen, it is truly the finest thing on the street. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 609 Fulton-st. ... 11 a. m.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED TWO-story and basement house, all modern improvements, for the summer. Apply at 1263 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—I WILL RENT TWO HOUSES IN North Evanston, of six to eight rooms, with two acres of ground with each house—well plowed and harrowed, ready for crops—at $25 per month, for one year. C. E. BROWNE, 84 South Canal-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—BRICK COTTAGE, NEW, ON VAN-Buren-st., between Hoyne and Leavitt-sts. Inquire at the house.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE WITH 11 ROOMS ON Howe-st., near Lincoln Park, or will sell on long time. BALDWIN DAVIS, 21 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—A 2-STORY HOUSE AT $30 PER month, 146 Douglas place; possession 1st of June, or will sell; $4,000, one third cash.

TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS, NO. 126 Western-av., near Adams-st., rent $40. Inquire at the house.

TO RENT—AT CROSSING OF CALUMET River, Illinois Central Railroad, 15 acres, large house of 16 rooms, finely situated, apples, strawberries, etc.; rent very low to good tenant. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 14 Nixon's Building.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEment of dwelling No. 117 Twenty-first-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs.; furnace and gas fixtures included; just the thing for a small family. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM ON second floor; best location in town. Apply on premises. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, Room 1, 63 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS NEATLY FURNISHED by the day or month, at the Westminster European Hotel, 271 Wabash-av. House first-class.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms at 735 Wabash-av.; references required.

TO RENT—NICE FURNISHED ROOMS, NEAR Sixteenth-st., at 927 Prairie-av.; modern improvements.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, a large room, with alcove, gas and closet. Apply at 173 Twenty-third-st.

TO RENT—A FINE FURNISHED ROOM IN the front and another small furnished room in the back. 192 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—SEVERAL ROOMS, ADAPTED FOR either lawyers' or for other offices. Apply at No. 271 State-st. Room 2.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF 3 ROOMS, GAS, WAter, and water-closet; light and airy; suitable for housekeeping. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 239 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ROOM, OR SUITE OF 2 OR 3 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished. One block from Madison-st. cars. E. B. PEIRCE, 79 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT BED ROOM for a single, respectable person. Apply at 163 South Halsted-st., near Twelfth, up stairs.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS AT 11 INdiana-av., between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFter decree; scandal avoided; eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1037.

DIVORCES—WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REport. Common law business, NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 400 South Clark-st.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT unnecessary process; fee after decree, scandal avoided. Address P. O. Drawer 552.

INFORMATION—SCHWEIZER'S LADIES AND Gents Coffee House, formerly opposite Farwell Hall, now cor. Canal and Washington-sts. Cigars and lunches as before the fire. The best weekly and every daily city paper on file. Gents. "Brother Jonathan."

MATRIMONIAL AGENCY OF CHICAGO AND Western States, for universal marriage. P. O. Drawer 851.

NOTICE—SALOON-KEEPERS—A GENERAL agreement has been already made among saloon-keepers to sell beer by the measure for a settled price on and after the 1st day of June, 1872. All saloon-keepers are invited to attend the meeting to be held on Monday evening, May 27, at JOHN BAAR'S, 409 Milwaukee-av.

PLASTERERS' NOTICE—BIDS WILL BE REceived for plastering building Nos. 126, 128 and 130 Lake-st. Monday morning, May 27. None but good mechanics need apply. G. LIPPINCOTT.

WANTED—30 SAW-MILL HANDS TO GO BY steamboat to-night; also railroad laborers for Michigan and Wisconsin; free fare. 28 West Randolph-st.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Popular Sentiment in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Missouri, and Elsewhere.

Letter from General Brinkerhoff in Favor of Mr. Greeley.

A Democrat's Views on the Subject of the Baltimore Convention.

Greeley's Letter of Acceptance—"The People's Treaty of Peace."

A Phalanx of Straws—Voorhees and the Bomb—What's Dublin Pipe Says of Horace Greeley.

Strength of the Liberal Sentiment in the Southern States.

The "Reform Democracy" of Kings County, N. Y. Pledge Their 50,000 Votes for Greeley.

"Useless" "Last Ditch"—"Put Greeley in His Little Box."

THE LAW COURTS.

Verdict Against the Columbus & Chicago Railway Company.

Mixed Intoxication—Real Estate Sale—The Insurance Case.

NEW YORK.

Prosecution of the Tenderness Overlaid Shooting Affair.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

GERMANY.

SPAIN.

WEST INDIES.

FIVE GREAT FIRES IN YEDDO.